

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1979

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## Carter Inspects Nuclear Plant in Pennsylvania

JOHNSBURG, Pa., April 1 — President Carter today inspected the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant, the site of a partial meltdown of the reactor core last month.

Carter warned residents that the plant might be necessary to force mass evacuation.

Reports on the sequence of nuclear accident, the continuing explanations about the function, the effects of radiation on humans, and reaction from congressional leaders.

He urged them to follow the directions if it happened, said that if there was any error, "all of us are on the same side."

He said that if there were a problem, it would be a pre-emptive strike by the reactor, while thousands of residents left their homes, ending the power plant, as continued their efforts to a potentially explosive gas from the reactor.

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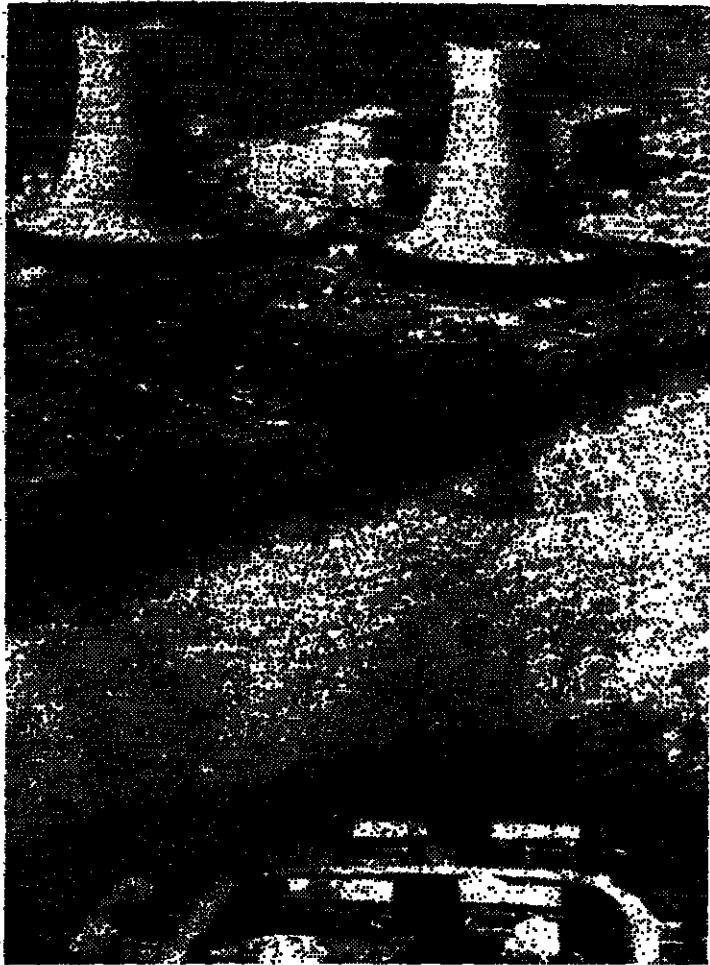
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Many of the houses in the area of the nuclear power plant near Harrisburg, Pa., have been evacuated since the accident.

## Greater Need for Other Fuels Crisis May Postpone U.S. Nuclear Growth

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI) — The reaction to two nuclear accidents, one real and one a Hollywood fabrication, may slow the growth of nuclear power in the United States, forcing a greater dependence on oil and coal for decades to come.

The accident occurred as capacity crowds watched "The China Syndrome," a film in which a radioactive core is in danger of melting its way into the earth, theoretically, and causing widespread destruction.

Engineers in Pennsylvania reported circumstances that were remarkably similar to producer Michael Douglas' fictional version. "We've had people running the phone 16 hours a day, and it's ringing off the hook," said Ted Harris of the Palmetto Alliance, an anti-nuclear group in South Carolina where nuclear power plants are densely concentrated.

Mr. Harris added: "The people who call are non-technical people who say, 'I can't believe this is happening. What can we do?' A great number say: 'I saw the movie and then came home and saw the same thing on the 11 o'clock news.'"

In the past, staff members say, the alliance has had difficulty spreading its message against nuclear energy.

In Washington, the chairman of the Senate Energy Committee, Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said of the accident: "It really hurts the nuclear program, there's no dispute about that. Nuclear power will be in limbo for some time."

Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., head of the House Interior Committee, put it: "If nothing else, the events in Pennsylvania should bring a moratorium on new nuclear plant construction while the United States figures out how to run the existing ones more safely. I'm not sure nuclear power can survive any more events of its kind."

Meanwhile, Mr. Douglas, who also starred in the film with Jane Fonda and Jack Lemmon, canceled his trip to the plant.

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Meanwhile, President Amin called on his troops to fight to the death so that they would not become "slaves of Tanzania."

Diplomats in Kampala reported yesterday that a force of Libyans supporting President Amin had pushed the invaders back at least seven miles from the city center. However, a statement by the Uganda National Liberation Front in Dar es Salaam said that the reports were lies.

Intelligence sources in Dar es Salaam reported that the Tanzanian force was at Mpigi, or 20 miles south of Kampala, which, if true, (Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)

together supplying 40 percent of the nation's electricity instead of the present 13 percent. Now they are not so sure.

There was widespread public concern over nuclear power even before U.S. citizens found themselves faced with the real thing at Pennsylvania's Three Mile Island plant.

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## In Opposition to Treaty Arab States Vote Boycott Of Egypt, Break Relations

By Thomas W. Lippman  
BAGHDAD, April 1 (UPI) — All but two Arab countries agreed yesterday to impose a total economic boycott on Egypt. They also are recalling their ambassadors immediately and plan to break diplomatic and political relations within a month.

The sweeping sanctions were accepted unanimously by the 19 delegations at a conference of Arab foreign and economic ministers here and represented a victory for the hard-line opponents of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt. Only the Sudan and Oman, who are allies of Egypt and stayed away from the meeting, did not join in the decisions.

In Cairo, an Egyptian government spokesman denounced the Baghdad resolutions today as "illegal" and a flagrant violation of the Arab League charter. United Press International reported. The spokesman said that Egypt's search for an overall and just Middle East peace settlement would continue, undeterred by the political and economic boycott.

Saudi Arabia, a strategic partner of the United States and a major financial supporter of Egypt, yielded to heavy pressure from other delegations and joined in sanctions against Egypt that go far beyond what the Saudis originally supported.

The foreign minister of Iraq, Saddam Hammudi, who announced the resolutions after a heated five-day conference, said that they are not recommendations but binding decisions. The only room for maneuver, he said, is on the question of a severance of diplomatic relations. An ambiguity in the Arabic text referred to it as a "recommendation" but also said that it was a "decision" to be carried out within 30 days.

[Arab ambassadors began to leave Cairo today in accordance with the decision of the Baghdad conference, UPI reported. The first to leave were Ambassadors Abdel Rahman Abdel Kader of Saudi Arabia and Habib Nour of Tunisia. Ambassadors Zoukani Hindawi of Jordan and Suleiman Majid al-Shahine of Kuwait were expected to depart later today, and Ambassador Abdel Aziz al-Shamali of Bahrain was to depart within 48 hours, diplomatic sources said.]

Conference participants said there was no doubt that all countries had agreed to cut diplomatic ties with Egypt, but that a time lapse was permitted because the

ministers did not have the legal power to bind their governments. Even if this constitutes a loophole that will permit some Arab states to maintain token diplomatic contacts with Egypt, the cumulative effect of the resolutions adopted here is a strong and unequivocal condemnation of Mr. Sadat's action in signing a peace treaty with Israel. The decisions themselves, and the Saudi participation in them, go far beyond what Egypt was expecting and are likely to contribute to the malaise in Egypt over the totality of Egypt's split with the rest of the Arab world.

The Saudi decision to join in the blacklisting of Egypt reportedly was made by King Khaled himself when delegates here urged the Saudi foreign minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal, to put the issue before him.

The Arabs achieved here the accord that has eluded them in several previous attempts to arrive at a combined strategy for dealing with Mr. Sadat.

Ever since Mr. Sadat shocked the Arab world by traveling to Jerusalem in November, 1977, the Arabs have been split between hardliners opposed to Mr. Sadat who were trying to bring him down and moderates adopting a wait-and-see attitude.

Among the latter were Saudi Arabia and Jordan, two countries whose cooperation in the peace process has been sought eagerly by both Egypt and the United States. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



A plainclothes guard holds back a man who tried to reach Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's limousine during the motorcade from the airport at Cairo to the presidential residence in Giza.

## Cairo Crowds Laud Treaty

## Sadat Returns Home to Cheers

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, April 1 (NYT) — President Anwar Sadat came home yesterday to an exuberant welcome from tens of thousands of Egyptians who turned out to demonstrate support for the peace treaty that he had signed with Israel.

The friendly crowds, which included villagers who had come from the Nile Delta and Upper Egypt, gathered along the 15-mile route from Cairo International Air-

port to Mr. Sadat's residence in Giza. They cheered, danced, waved signs and threw rose petals along the streets of Cairo as he stood and waved from his open limousine.

The government's hand was evident in the reception for Mr. Sadat, who had stopped in West Germany on his return from the United States. Cairo television announcers estimated the crowd to be more than 5 million persons, larger than the one that greeted Mr. Sadat when he returned from his historic

visit to Israel in November, 1977. Some observers along the route doubted that the turnout was that large, but there was no doubt about the warmth with which Mr. Sadat was received.

"I felt very happy after Sadat signed the peace treaty," said Suleiman el-Shopki, a student who was being jostled in the swarm of downtown spectators waiting for Mr. Sadat to pass. "I feel that a new era of prosperity is going to come with peace."

The government had encouraged the response to demonstrate to Mr. Sadat's Arab critics that his decision to make peace with Israel enjoyed the overwhelming backing of the Egyptian people. Schools and offices closed early and transportation from the countryside was provided.

The Egyptian capital was decorated with triumphal arches of bright cloth in arabesque patterns, papier-mache white doves, and banners hailing Mr. Sadat as a "hero of peace." At night, the city twinkled with thousands of small, colored lights that festooned every kind of building from banks to service stations.

Some of the banners, which were (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Despite the Revolution in Iran

## Oil Output Exceeds 1978 Pace, CIA Says

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI) — Despite the Iranian oil shutdown, world oil production was higher during the first two months of this year than in January and February of last year, according to the CIA.

In addition, according to Energy Department documents drawing on CIA statistics, oil production from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries rose from 27.9 million barrels a day last year to 28.6 million barrels a day this year, even though Iran, formerly the cartel's second-largest producer, was exporting no oil.

Energy Secretary James Schlesinger has said repeatedly that the reduction in production resulting from the Iranian revolution has caused a world oil shortage of 2 million barrels a day, with 500,000 a day of that falling on the United States.

According to an Energy Department memorandum, however, government analysts — including the CIA — have concluded that, during the first two months of this year, world production was 60.1 million barrels a day compared with 57.3 million barrels a day last year.

Similarly, oil production from countries outside the oil cartel rose from 29.4 million barrels a day during the first two months of last year to 31.5 million barrels a day this year.

While some CIA oil analysts have been questioned in the past, the Energy Department relies on the agency's statistics for its calculations of world oil production.

In a memo to Deputy Energy Secretary John O'Leary citing CIA statistics, Lincoln Moses, head of the Energy Department's Energy Information Administration, said, "I was wrong about world oil production, which these figures show to be above January and February of 1978."

In the memo, a copy of which was obtained by The Washington Post, Mr. Moses added that pro-

duction went down in January and February, compared with the last two months of last year. There was a similar drop during January and February of last year compared with the year before.

Mr. Moses also wrote that non-OPEC production "has been appreciably higher" this year compared to the first two months of last year. The increase in non-OPEC oil between the two periods is 2.1 million barrels a day; that is large, but not

unbelievable," Mr. Moses wrote. He also pointed out that non-OPEC production rose 2.7 million barrels a day in the 13-month period following November, 1977, to its current level. This increase was the result of improved production from the North Sea, Mexico, Canada, and some smaller Third World countries.

Since January, 1977, Arab OPEC production rose from 16.4 million barrels a day to 17.1 million barrels a day. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Concept Overwhelmingly Approved by Voters

## Khomeini Proclaims Islamic Republic

TEHRAN, April 1 (AP) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini triumphantly proclaimed Iran an Islamic republic today, announcing that the "yes" votes of millions of Iranians in a referendum had created the nation's first "government of God."

The 78-year-old Shiite Moslem leader, who led the struggle that toppled Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's regime in mid-February, said that his countrymen had voted "to establish a government of righteousness and to overthrow and bury the monarchy in the garbage can of history."

Ayatollah Khomeini's victory statement, read by an announcer over Tehran radio, contrasted with the continued concern of the revolutionary authorities over unrest among the nation's large ethnic minority groups.

Premier Mehdi Bazargan, head of the Khomeini-appointed provisional government, warned rebellious Turkmen tribesmen in the northeastern town of Gonbad-e Kavus today that if the fighting there did not cease, he would send government troops Tuesday morning to restore order.

Ayatollah Khomeini said that the nationwide referendum Friday and yesterday gave "unanimous approval to an Islamic republic."

But this apparently was not meant literally, since early returns over the weekend indicated that a small number of Iranians voted against establishing an Islamic republic, a concept that has not yet been fully defined.

Few Vote 'No'  
Iranian radio and television said today that preliminary results showed that 18 million voted "yes." The number of eligible voters had been estimated to be 18.7 million. Scattered early returns from provincial towns showed 99.7 percent of the voters in favor of an Islamic republic.

As the results were announced, some motorists in downtown Tehran flashed their headlights to show approval. But most citizens seemed to take the news as a foregone conclusion. "Of course I expected it, because it was obvious," a Tehran bazaar merchant said. "This is what the people had a revolution for."

At one voting booth in a middle-class section of Tehran, however, support for the republic ran at only about 70 percent, according to officials watching the balloting yesterday. A young woman student there said that she voted "no" because she wanted "a simple democratic republic." She added: "Why does it have to be bound by the word 'Islamic'?"

Some voters complained of having to cast their ballots in full view of revolutionary officials and said that registration procedures were erratic.

The referendum amounted to a vote of confidence in Ayatollah Khomeini's leadership, since the draft of the proposed constitution is still secret. The next step will be election of a constituent assembly, which will meet in 30 to 50 days to refine and approve the constitution.

Meanwhile, the state radio said today that yet another cease-fire (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Many Governments Order Energy Reviews

## 5,000 Protest Bonn Nuclear-Dump Plan

NOVEMBER, West Germany, (AP) — Spurred by the nuclear-power accident at Three Mile Island, Pennsylvania, 5,000 persons rallied here against plans to build a nuclear dump for nuclear waste in the northern town of Hammendorf.

Meanwhile, Sweden's opposition demanded that the government should order a referendum on nuclear power.

In Denmark, where the nuclear-power question is being debated in the parliament, a Copenhagen newspaper called the Harrisburg accident a blessing in disguise for reminding the Danes of the potential problems of nuclear power. Opposition politicians demanded a greater debate before a decision is made on whether to build nuclear plants.

In Japan, Premier Masayoshi Ohira said that there would be no change in the energy policy of his country, which has 19 nuclear reactors producing 11 percent of its electricity. (Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

country's nuclear-power program but was not supported by the other parties in its ruling coalition.

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## In New Tanzanian Offensive

## Ugandan Airport Reportedly Bombed

From Kampala  
NAIROBI, Kenya — Tanzania is early to have bombed Uganda's international airport at Entebbe in a new escalation of the war against President Idi Amin and his Libyan allies, according to diplomats here.

Soviet-built Mi-21s damaged the main runway, which has been under Tanzanian control since the five for the last several days — in what Tanzanian sources say was retaliation for a recent Libyan Air Force Tupolev bomber on the Tanzanian city of Zanzibar.

Sources in the Tanzanian capital of Dar es Salaam said the raid was successful and that all Tanzanian aircraft had been destroyed, presumably at Entebbe on Lake Victoria.

No Ugandan or Libyan aircraft were believed to be around at Entebbe which was closed to commercial traffic last week ago.

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News Analysis

Mideast Pact Could Be Boon for Russia

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW (NYT) — The Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty signed last Monday in Washington marks a setback to decades of Soviet policy in the Middle East. But it also opens up new opportunities, which Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko sought to exploit during a recent three-day mission to Syria.

In Damascus, Mr. Gromyko called for Arab sanctions against Egypt and denounced the United States for what he described as, in effect, extorting the treaty from the Egyptians under pressure.

The Soviet foreign minister said that the treaty "breathes hostility to the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine" and "sows plenty of seeds of new conflicts and upheavals."

In a meeting last week with Yasser Arafat, the chief of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr. Gromyko said that the Soviet Union supported the Palestinians' right to "their own national government."

Except for this nuance of stronger Soviet support for the Palesti-

ans, Mr. Gromyko rehearsed old ground, saying little that the Kremlin leaders had not asserted before during the negotiation and haggling that finally produced the Egyptian-Israeli accord.

But Mr. Gromyko's mission also highlighted the complexity of the Soviet position in the new Middle East equation.

The Soviet Union, for all its angry denunciation of the "separate deal" and the "sellout" of the Syrians and Palestinians, was ultimately powerless to prevent it. The United States wanted the accord and finally fostered it.

The rest of the Arab states, including Saudi Arabia and other vital Gulf countries long hostile to the Soviet Union, oppose the treaty, too. If the Russians play their cards right, the new situation could give them leverage greater than they had.

The Arabs are far from united on what to do to Egypt for "selling out," Mr. Gromyko alluded to in a recent speech, when he said, "The more united and firm the Arab countries are in upholding

their rights, the more difficult it will be for their adversaries to impose decisions contrary to their interests."

A "good basis," he said, was the resolution by Arab states in Baghdad last November providing for the expulsion of Egypt from the Arab League as soon as a treaty was signed and a boycott of Egyptian companies and individuals that deal directly with Israel, among other measures.

Global Relationship

But despite his criticism of the United States for "pressure," there was no indication in Mr. Gromyko's remarks that Moscow's global relationship with Washington had been thrown under a different light by the peace treaty.

Diplomats in Moscow say that the Russians are continuing work on a strategic arms limitation treaty with the United States. Differences on the Middle East are not expected to hold it up or to make President Leonid Brezhnev any less willing to meet with President Carter, which is ready for signature, perhaps as early as next month.

Soviet Middle East policy is now largely hostage to the volatile and emotional attitudes of the disparate Arab states of the region, and it will take fancier footwork than the Russians have yet displayed for them to manipulate these nations all into the Kremlin's corner.

For example, Moscow has been making friendly noises to Saudi Arabia since January, after years of treating the anti-Communist royal family there as reactionary lackeys of U.S. "imperialism." Mr. Gromyko said again that the Soviet Union had "no prejudices" against any Arab state that holds "a realistic position" on the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. Saudi Arabia, which has no diplomatic relations with Moscow, and Jordan both oppose the treaty.



ARMED ESCORT — A Rhodesian police boat with a machine gun mounted patrols the Zambezi River along border with Zambia as a tourist boat on a cruise follows.

Accommodating Socialism, Commercialism

Benin Blending Realpolitik, Tradition

By Carey Winfrey

COTONOU, Benin (NYT) — A banner over the coastal highway running through this sleepy, sun-baked West African capital proclaims: "Socialism is our way, Marxism-Leninism is our guide." A billboard advertising the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, informs travelers that the flying time to Moscow is 9 hours, 55 minutes. The major public monument was donated by North Korea, and the Chinese are building a sports stadium.

But Benin's brand of Marxism-Leninism, while as repressive as most, has its accommodating aspects. Government ministers still fall over each other to greet a cardinal on his way to the Vatican. Most of the commercial enterprises remain in private, profitable hands.

Beneath the veneer of realpolitik lies a traditional tribal world. Vodoo, which was born here, still dominates religious and cultural life for most of the 40 ethnic groups in the population of 3 million. Not far from the palace of President Mathieu Kerekou, a medicine man lures customers with a promise of "treatment according to the explanation of the patient."

A few miles away, the lake city of Ganvie, population 20,000, stands as a symbol of tribal autonomy. It was built high on bamboo stilts in the center of a lake by people determined to avoid tax collectors from France, which controlled the territory, then Dahomey, from the late 19th century until independence in 1960. The tax collectors are no longer French, but Ganvie's aversion to them is undiminished.

Even among the military leaders, who seized power in 1972, ideology may count for little more than a sense of identity. "Sure, there are a

few authentic Marxists around," said a Western diplomat. But the more important ingredient in embracing Marxism-Leninism in the Benin, he said, was the need of the French to break away from the French colonial past — "to identify themselves as something unique and different."

A Beninese who is a graduate of the Sorbonne explained: "We were the most Frenchified people in Africa. Good French is spoken here. For most of us it was a love-hate thing." A European professor, noting that Benin had "the highest level of education in all of French-speaking Africa," said: "This country has always been poor in everything, but rich in people. One reason for a lot of the political instability here is that every Beninese thinks he can be president."

A fair number have been. Since independence, the country has had 11 governments, six coups d'etat, six constitutions and one national name change. It was another anti-colonial reflex that prompted the government to abandon the name Daomey in 1975 in favor of Benin, the name of an ancient kingdom that lies within modern Nigeria. Benin's powerful neighbor to the east along the Gulf of Guinea.

President Kerekou, who as an army major led the coup that ousted a governing triumvirate in 1972, prefers tactics to dialectics and gets as much sport out of dressing down Chinese and Soviet diplomats as he does out of berating the Western variety. There is no U.S. ambassador here. After a series of perceived slights to the incumbent in 1975, Henry Kissinger, then secretary of state, recalled him to Washington, leaving representation in the hands of a chargé d'affaires.

Many question the president's drill-sergeant brand of authoritarianism, but few doubt the sincerity of his commitment to economic development — no small challenge in a country virtually devoid of natural resources.

Cotonou's modern port — the gateway to Niger and its expanding uranium industry and the entry point for goods barred by Nigeria and Ghana but smuggled into them — provides the major share of the country's foreign exchange.

With Nigeria due to return to civilian government this fall, there has been mounting pressure for elections, a development that President Kerekou has so far forestalled by invoking the memory of Jan. 16, 1977. On that Sunday morning, a cargo plane landed at Cotonou airport and disgorged 60 or 70 mercenaries, most of whom were white and spoke French.

With rifles at the ready, the mercenaries marched the half mile into town, firing an occasional shot as they went. When one of their number, a Ghanaian who has not been heard from since, was somehow captured, they returned to the airport and departed, leaving the astonished citizens of Cotonou to ponder what it all had meant.

Maximum Mileage

The most widely held theory was that the mercenaries had been hired by exiles who expected the populace to help overthrow the government. Another theory was that President Kerekou orchestrated the incursion to support his frequent warnings of enemies without and within.

Whether the president was involved, as seems unlikely, he has obtained maximum mileage from the episode. In the two-and-a-half-hour speeches that he favors, he uses it to justify continuing vigilance and stringent security, and the necessity for his leadership.

Even without the reminders, Cotonou's citizens are unlikely to forget the invasion that fizzled. Two years to the day after the event, the president dedicated a massive monument "to the martyrs of Benin, 16th of January, 1977."

In the middle of a main street badly in need of attention, the \$2.5-million sculpture, a triumph of proletarian realism, memorializes eight Beninese killed either by the mercenaries, as the inscription on the monument implies, or by overzealous Beninese soldiers, as the European community claims.

Guns Heard In Kampala

(Continued from Page 1)

would mean the Tanzanians had been thrown back about 10 miles.

Friday night, a four-man Libyan delegation, headed by Tripoli's assistant defense minister, met secretly with high Kenyan officials to request the release of a large arms shipment at the Kenyan port of Mombasa, sources said. The shipment was released yesterday, Ugandan exiles said, and 50 Kenyan trucks were being loaded with arms for the Amin forces.

Official Reaction

In Nairobi, Police Commissioner Ben Gethi today denied that Libyan troops and arms were being transhipped to Uganda through Kenya.

In Washington, President Carter condemned the Libyan intervention, an involvement that deepened Thursday when a Libyan plane bombed Mwanza, Tanzania, in an unsuccessful strike against a fuel depot.

The countries of black Africa have taken no public position on the war or the Libyan involvement in it.

The renewed Libyan shift began last Monday, a day after Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere received and rejected — an ultimatum from the Libyan head of state, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, to withdraw his troops from Uganda within 24 hours. Mr. Nyerere instead ordered what he hoped would be the final attack to take Kampala.

A member of the Ugandan government-in-exile said any and all Libyans and Palestinians found in Uganda would be executed on the spot. "We are taking no Arab prisoners of war," he said.

In Bid for Better Relations

U.S. Ambassador to Iran Reportedly to Be Replaced

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, April 1 (WP) — In a move intended to improve relations with Iran's revolutionary government, the Carter administration has decided to replace William Sullivan, the U.S. ambassador who became closely identified with Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi during the final days before the shah's regime collapsed.

U.S. officials said on Friday that Mr. Sullivan, who was criticized by political opponents in Iran and in previous posts in Southeast Asia as practicing "counterinsurgency diplomacy," will return to the United States this month.

Officially, Mr. Sullivan is returning for consultations. But U.S. officials acknowledged that he will not return to his post in Tehran and that a new ambassador will be named.

[Administration officials said yesterday, however, that no decision has been made on whether Mr. Sullivan will be replaced in Tehran. The New York Times reported from Washington.]

Iranian spokesmen have said that replacing Mr. Sullivan was an essential first step toward better relations with the Carter administration, which backed the shah's regime until it collapsed in February. Shahar Roushi, the main spokesman in Washington for Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, said last month that the administration should name "someone who is not a disgrace" to U.S. policy.

Mr. Sullivan's role in Iran was reflected in the street course both of the Iranian revolution and U.S. policy. While Iranian revolutionaries were denouncing him, Mr. Sullivan reportedly had fallen from favor with the White House for not supporting the shah strenuously enough at the end of the yearlong crisis that drove the monarch into exile.

In late December, shortly after U.S. officials said that the career diplomat had begun to report that the shah would not be able to surmount the crisis and that the United States should shift its policy, the White House sent Gen. Robert Huyser, a deputy commander of NATO, to Iran without consulting Mr. Sullivan. Gen. Huyser reported directly to the Pentagon and White House.

State Department sources said that Mr. Sullivan strongly backed the shah, whom he saw frequently, during most of his tenure.

It was not immediately clear

what effect the recall would have on Mr. Sullivan's career. He was the ambassador to Laos from 1969 to 1973, the ambassador to the Philippines when President Ferdinand Marcos was whipping anti-American feeling over military bases there and the assistant secretary of state who was in the Vietnam peace negotiations. He became a favorite of the Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for his work in those posts. In 1975, he was sent to Iran, indicating that he was one of the department's top jobs but rejected it in favor of the Iran posting, where he felt he could influence policy directly.

Khomeini Hails Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

agreement had been broke Gombad-e-Qavus, where militia loyal to the Khomeini regime been trying to quell a weeklong rebellion by Turkomen seeking autonomy for the region.

In his warning, Premier Hassan said that the army was pitted to quell the rebellion in disarm anyone considered a threat to the Khomeini regime. Earlier this month, a Kurdish dissident in western Iran had the support of much of the revolutionary army expert difficulties because the guer had the support of much of the Kurdish population.

At least 30 persons are believed to have been killed and more than 100 wounded in the fighting Gombad-e-Qavus, near the Iranian frontier.

Abbas Amir Entezam, the premier for public relations charged today that diehard porters of the shah's regime, other "counterrevolutionaries" whom he decided to identify inciting trouble among Iranian minorities.

Besides renewing long-standing demands for greater autonomy, many of the minorities, largely Sunni Moslems, demand domination by Khomeini's Shiite sect, which prizes about 90 percent of Iran's population.

Oil Output Exceeds Pact Of 1978, CIA Data Says

(Continued from Page 1)

barrels a day to 21.2 million barrels a day this year, while the total of the seven non-Arab producers declined from 10.8 million barrels a day to 7.2 million barrels a day in January. Non-Arab production has since begun to rise. The total increase in OPEC production resulted from higher output from Iraq — now the cartel's second leading producer — Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela and Nigeria.

On Friday, Mr. Schlesinger defended his department's estimates. He also told the National Association of Manufacturers that continuation of the oil shortage would hurt production will be cut by other OPEC countries as Iran increases its output.

Iran is now producing almost 3 million barrels a day, compared to more than 5.5 million barrels a day when Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi was in power.

Some international oil analysts, however, question the Energy Department's interpretation of oil production and inventory data.

Bruce Wilson of Smith, Barney, Harris, Upham, said, "If you look at the numbers, there probably was no shortage in excess of 1 million barrels a day worldwide." He added, "Schlesinger has tried to rationalize a larger shortage," noting that, in the middle of a main street badly in need of attention, the \$2.5-million sculpture, a triumph of proletarian realism, memorializes eight Beninese killed either by the mercenaries, as the inscription on the monument implies, or by overzealous Beninese soldiers, as the European community claims.

Production Increases

Energy Department officials conceded that world production has gone up this year compared to last, even though Iran was shut for more than two months. But they

6 Soviet Artists Reported Jailed

MOSCOW, April 1 (AP) — Six Soviet artists who wanted to hold an unofficial exhibition were sentenced yesterday to 15 days in jail on charges of hooliganism after they barricaded themselves in an apartment for three days against KGB security police, sources said.

The artists, members of a unofficial union of graphic arts established for painters who do not belong to the official Artists Union, were ousted by police on Friday night and detained for refusing a police order to end their sit-in.

The six belong to an 11-member group which last week announced plans to hold an unofficial art exhibition on April 28 to coincide with exhibitions in New York, Vienna and Paris. The Union of Graphic Arts rejected the request to hold the exhibition in a public gallery. The artists had planned to go ahead with the showing on their own.

stick by their assessment that it is still a 2-million-barrel shortage because of higher demand.

Mr. Schlesinger and John T. one of the Energy Department international oil specialists, said the shortage will continue a production remains at a level enough to allow oil companies rebuild inventories during spring and summer.

Another factor is the level of consumption. Albert Linde, the assistant administrator of Energy Department's Energy Information Administration, said demand for oil this year is up about 3 percent higher than the year's consumption level. By parison, U.S. oil demand per cent last year over 1977.

U.S. Drops Cat Of Secret Files Lost by Ex-Envoy

WASHINGTON, April 1

— The Justice Department announced that it will not prosecute Graham Martin, the former ambassador to South Vietnam alleged misbanding of CIA material.

A department spokesman on Friday said that Mr. Martin, 67, and deteriorating health factors in deciding not to him with gross negligence for highly classified document then failing to report it.

The Washington Post last September that Mr. Martin under investigation because of intelligence documents missing from the trunk of after it was stolen in Dec. 1977. The facts of the case of "serious questions of liability" under the seldom statute dealing with the classified documents, the paper said.

Mr. Martin was ambassador Saigon from mid-1973 on U.S. evacuation of April 30. Frank Seneff, a former CIA who served in Vietnam and book highly critical of those days, said that he had taken classified documents with him during evacuation.

Bangladesh PM Chooses Leader

DACCA, Bangladesh, AP

(AP) — The ruling National Front yesterday elected Labor M. Shah Azizur Rahman as its 11th member leader, effectively ending the long reign of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Formal confirmation by parliament is expected tomorrow. Health Minister Budro Choudhury and the Post and Telegraph Minister Moudud A will be deputy prime ministers.

Arab States Vote Boycott Of Egypt, Break Relations

(Continued from Page 1)

but who have cast their lot with the dedicated opponents of the Egyptian president.

It appears that Mr. Sadat, who had been expecting not support but at least silence from the moderate and pro-West Arab states, underestimated the scope of Arab opposition to his signature of a treaty and overestimated the ability and determination of his former friends to forestall harsh sanctions.

Abdel Mohsen Abu Myzer, a spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization, hailed the conference resolutions as a "great victory" that represent "the beginning of the end" of the PLO campaign against Mr. Sadat.

Mr. Hamadi, the Iraqi minister and conference spokesman, said that the resolutions represented a "minimum level" of acceptable sanctions and that individual countries might go farther.

If fully implemented, the sanctions could have considerable impact on the fragile Egyptian economy and on its military development.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait jointly contribute about \$300 million a year in cash assistance and millions in other forms of aid. That would end under the resolutions, but the implications of the sanctions go much beyond that.

For example, the Arab countries committed themselves to stop selling petroleum products to Egypt. Egypt exports crude oil but imports jet fuel and other refined products. Even if non-Arab supplies are available, there will be disruption of supply patterns and probably additional costs.

It will be some time before it is clear what specific actions the Arab states will take in carrying out the principles adopted here. Mr. Hamadi suggested, for example, that Arab ships would continue to use the Suez Canal, and he said that the question of whether commercial airline service to Egypt would continue would be decided by a follow-up committee.

One crucial unanswered question was whether Saudi Arabia is backing out of its \$325-million contract to pay for 50 U.S. combat jets on which Egypt is expecting delivery this year.

Mr. Hamadi said that the contract "definitely" was affected. He also said that the decisions were effective as of the date of the signing of the peace treaty; the Saudi commitment on the aircraft precedes that. Prince Saud and the Saudi delegation left Baghdad immediately after the meeting and were not available for clarification.

Earlier in the week, the conference appeared hopelessly split over how far to go in punishing Egypt for signing a treaty that all the participants condemned. The Saudis argued that they were not authorized to go beyond the relatively mild sanctions against Egypt already approved and that anything more would require another summit. Aligned against them were Iraq, Syria, Libya, the PLO and

several countries formerly in the moderate camp.

Conference sources said that the Saudis were worn down by strong direct appeals from Kuwait, by open criticism of their stand from the PLO and by the direct challenge from the Iraqis, who said publicly that anyone failing to break completely with Egypt was collaborating with Mr. Sadat.

Mr. Hamadi said that the resolutions call for:

- Immediate withdrawal of those Arab ambassadors still in Cairo, and a break in diplomatic and consular relations with Egypt within a month.
- Suspension of Egyptian membership in the Arab League and "temporary" transfer of the league headquarters to Tunis, and a call to the Organization of African Unity and the nonaligned movement to suspend Egyptian membership.
- Condemnation of the U.S. Middle East policy.
- A cutoff of any economic, financial or technical aid to Egypt, a ban on Arab purchases of Egyptian securities, a boycott of firms doing business with Egypt, and an appeal to the United Nations to move its regional offices out of Egypt.

Sadat Gets Big Welcome

(Continued from Page 1)

hand-lettered in Arabic, defended Mr. Sadat against the criticism that his peace policy has drawn from other Arabs. "Our decisions are truly Egyptian," one banner announced. "With our great faith, we were able to defeat the rejectionists," another banner said.

As he had on his return from Israel, Mr. Sadat made a point of standing in his open car during the hour-long ride home while nervous security men balanced themselves on the running boards. Black-clad policemen stationed several feet apart faced the crowds along the route and sometimes locked arms to prevent spectators from surging forward.

Begin Trip Approved

JERUSALEM, April 1 (UPI) — The Israeli Cabinet today approved Prime Minister Menachem Begin's visit to Egypt, which is scheduled to start tomorrow, and the Interior Ministry decided to remove restrictions that prevented most Israelis from visiting Egypt.

After a briefing by Mr. Begin on the final stages of the peace talks, the Cabinet formally approved the peace treaty with Egypt, including the final agreements made in Washington.

Foreign Ministry sources said that the Cabinet approval ended the ratification process of the treaty in Israel and that as soon as a copy of the treaty was formally exchanged with Egypt, it would go into effect.

Italian Premier Resigns After Defeat in Senate

By Louis B. Fleming

ROME, April 1 — Premier Giulio Andreotti resigned last night, bringing Italy to a new political crisis that is expected to lead to national elections two years ahead of schedule.

His resignation was handed to President Sandro Pertini after his new three-party government, put together only a week and a half ago, failed to win a vote of confidence in the Senate. The vote was 149 to 150.

As the Senate voted, the small Radical Party demonstrated outside to protest the new government and to promote a petition calling for a new disarmament program to help feed the hungry of the world.

Just before the vote, Mr. Andreotti had responded to 14 days of debate on the program he had offered in behalf of his Christian Democratic Party, the nation's largest party, and two small parties, the Republicans and the Social Democrats.

He said in a speech, "On my part it certainly would be difficult to leave, moved and proud as I am of having been able to serve the nation in a period so difficult and to have contributed my entire political dedication at a moment of ancient and largely effective democratic cooperation."

Premier Since 1976

Mr. Andreotti has been premier since the last general election in 1976.

The Communist Party, which had provoked the present crisis on Jan. 31 by withdrawing from the

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F	
ALBUQUERQUE	18	64	Fair	MADRID	13	55
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Mild	MIAMI	13	55
ANKARA	14	57	Overcast	MILAN	13	55
ATHENS	17	63	Mild	MONTREAL	4	39
BEIRUT	22	72	Overcast	MOSCOW	1	34
BELGRADE	17	63	Cloudy	MUNICH	4	40
BERLIN	5	41	Overcast	NEW YORK	15	59
BRUSSELS	10	50	Cloudy	NICE	14	57
BUCHAREST	17	63	Overcast	OSLO	1	34
BUDAPEST	17	63	Cloudy	PARIS	13	55
CASABLANCA	14	57	Overcast	PRAGUE	4	41
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Overcast	ROME	14	57
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Fair	SOFIA	12	54
DUBLIN	7	45	Showers	STOCKHOLM	2	36
EDINBURGH	7	45	Overcast	TEHRAN		N.A.
FLORENCE	15	59	Fair	TELAVIV	22	72
FRANKFURT	5	41	Rain	TOKYO	11	52
GENEVA	9	48	Fair	VIENNA	14	57
HELSINKI	17	63	Mild	WARSAW	10	50
ISTANBUL	15	59	Rain	WASHINGTON	5	41
LAS PALMAS	16	61	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	17	63
LISBON	16	61	Fair	ZURICH	7	45
LONDON	9	48	Showers			
LOS ANGELES	24	75	Fair			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 7:00)

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1700 GMT; Los Angeles of 2000 GMT; all others of 1200 GMT.)



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## Verification of Policy

## France Pledges Assistance to Developing Countries

By Graham

WASHINGTON, April 1 (NYT) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, in a major statement of administration policy, has pledged an intensified U.S. effort to aid the economic development of poorer countries as a part of self-interest as well as of the United States' responsibility.

Vance spoke Friday in Seattle at the Northwest Regional Conference on the Emerging International Order, with diplomats and officials of many countries and the United Nations in attendance. The chief of his remarks was made available at the State Department.

Administration officials said that the speech had been the subject of extensive interagency discussions, as designed in part, they said, to express upon Americans their country's increasing dependence on the natural resources of developing nations.

The officials said that Mr. Vance's main purpose was to clarify U.S. policies and priorities before the many international conferences scheduled during the next year that will involve the so-called South dialogue between developing and advanced countries.

**Commitment on Trade**

Vance said that despite economic pressures, the United States would continue to support the international trading system, and that the United States was committed to increasing the transfers

**Post Office in N.Y. Stays Shut**

**Despite \$70 Million in Repairs**

NEW YORK, April 1 (NYT) — The Manhattan Post Office Station, which has been closed since 1967, will remain closed indefinitely despite a \$70-million renovation.

The station, which occupies the entire block between 29th and 30th Streets and Ninth and Tenth Avenues, had been scheduled to be reopened last month.

Charles Wilson, D-Calif., who made the announcement, said that the renovation was "probably the worst example of cost overruns in the history of the Federal Government."

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LINER AFIRE — The Italian cruise ship Angelina Laura rests on harbor floor at Charlotte Amalie in U.S. Virgin Islands as fire burns Saturday on upper decks. Most of the 800 passengers were ashore when the fire broke out. A Canadian who jumped into the harbor was hospitalized.

## U.S. Trucker Talks Fail; Selective Strikes Called

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP) — The Teamsters union today called selective strikes against a portion of the U.S. trucking industry after efforts to devise a new labor contract collapsed.

Frank Fitzsimmons, the union president, said that interference by high-level government officials played a part in his decision to order a walkout.

Mr. Fitzsimmons, whose union had become a key test of President Carter's voluntary anti-inflation guidelines, did not indicate how many of the 300,000 workers covered by the contract would walk out.

The administration guidelines call for a 7-percent ceiling on wages and fringe benefits and a 5.75-percent limit on prices.

In calling for selective strikes, the union apparently was hoping to make it difficult for the administration to seek a back-to-work order.

The strikers can be ordered back to work if the government can prove to a U.S. judge that a strike poses a national emergency.

Administration officials have said that a nationwide strike by drivers and warehouse workers could severely disrupt the economy.

Mr. Fitzsimmons said that the selective strikes would begin immediately. Industry officials have said that only about 15 percent to 20 percent of the industry workers usually work on Sundays. Thus,

filled the seats at the V.I.P.'s three blackjack tables, while men gambled thousands of dollars at the crowded craps table beneath a chandelier.

**Winners, Losers**

A young, well-dressed man played craps at the Empire Athletic Club for an hour one night recently and walked away \$2,600 richer.

The woman friend of a gambler who lost \$2,700 the same night noted that he had earned as much as \$300,000 a year at illegal gaming tables and thus was unconcerned about one bad streak of luck.

Game rules vary around the city, but casino operators concede that the odds at their tables are less favorable for the player than those in Las Vegas and Atlantic City and that the illegal clubs offer players less flexibility. Here, if a player begins in the \$10-to-\$300 range, he cannot jump to the \$50-to-\$500 range when he hits a winning streak.

While the rules go against the player, Harry insisted that the illegal casinos run things fairly. "The house doesn't have to cheat," he said. "You cheat yourself. You cheat yourself by not getting up from the table when you're ahead."

Gamblers don't know when to stop. It's a disease that leaves you feeling sick whether you win or lose.

For some, Harry said, losing can mean real trouble. The V.I.P., a well-established place in its fourth year of operation, employs 10 "collectors" to pick up money owed the house, he said. Things recruited from the ranks of organized crime, to which the house must pay "protection" money, make visits to gamblers' homes and hand out "punishment," he said.

**Harry's Account**

"If someone has no money, they take whatever they can find — jewelry, stereo, furs," Harry said. "And they come every weekend. People get beat up. They are given time to get the money, but if they don't, they die. They die."

Harry may have been exaggerating; it is difficult to know.

The police have closed 11 clubs this year and charged 46 operators and employees with illegally promoting gambling. Last year, they closed 67 clubs.

Promoting gambling in terms of games like craps and blackjack is a misdemeanor, punishable by up to a year in jail and fines of \$1,000 or twice the defendant's unlawful gain. But the maximums are almost never imposed, and, while most operators can rattle off a string of arrests, they say that being hauled off to court rarely means anything more serious than a token fine.

## Citizens Await Facts on Collaboration Charge

## Ex-POW Stirs No Anger in U.S. Town

By Ivor Peterson

GREENSBURG, Ind. (NYT) — The return of "the last POW," the Marine from Greensburg who was among the first to leave for Vietnam and the last to come home, has stirred no anger in this small Corn Belt town.

Robert Garwood last week returned to the United States under a cloud of accusations that he had defected to the enemy and helped to imprison U.S. soldiers, but people here, who sent their share of young men to fight and to die in Vietnam, want to wait for the facts on Pfc. Garwood before making up their minds.

A shy youth who never had many friends, who came from a broken home and felt that he had to prove himself a little more than others did, who never made much of an impression on the girls he met, Pfc. Garwood does not seem to have any accusers here. To hear town residents, he is not the latest villain of the Vietnam War, he is the latest victim.

"I've always believed that there are three sides to every question," said Frank Hamilton Sr., a Greensburg lawyer. "There's your side, my side and the facts." Mr. Hamilton, a World War II veteran who is in line to become National Commander of the American Legion and who wears a diamond-studded Legion pin on his lapel, said, "I'm not making up my mind until the facts are known."

**Investigation by Marines**

The facts surrounding Pfc. Garwood's case are being sifted by Marine Corps investigators at the Great Lakes Naval Station near Chicago, where Pfc. Garwood, 32 and as thin as bamboo, is being

kept for examination. His questioners will concentrate on the charges that he crossed over to the Communist North Vietnamese after his capture outside Danang in September, 1965.

His accusers come from among former prisoners of war. They speak of Pfc. Garwood as a member of the North Vietnamese guards who watched the prisoners, as one who sometimes enforced the jungle camp's harsh discipline and who at other times ingratiated himself with the prisoners, swapping stories about the United States and trying to help them in small ways.

Two published volumes of recollections by U.S. prisoners of war that have been in print since 1975 devote ample space to Pfc. Garwood's alleged complicity with the enemy.

"Big, nice-looking, well-fed Bobby Garwood was hard to believe," said an account in "POW," published by the Reader's Digest Press, "but he was real, a living, breathing traitor who had taken up arms on behalf of the enemy and who had no compunctions about helping to hold American troops in vile captivity."

Opinion here is not so harsh. "I just think, if they're going to try him, the jury ought to be made up of other POWs who were there," said Brad Winters, a house painter. "They're the only ones who know what it was like to be a prisoner over there."

"Nobody's guilty in this country until they're proven guilty of it," said Jack Bayless, the commander of the Welsh Crawley Kramer American Legion Post No. 129. "By God, if it's not like that anymore, I'm going to move."

Greensburg sent about 400 of its

young men to Vietnam, and 9 died there. The names of the men who served in World War I and World War II, which is still "the big one" around here, are inscribed on plaques in the Decatur County Courthouse on the town square — but not those of the Vietnam soldiers.

Jim Small, a Vietnam veteran who is the editor of the Greensburg Daily News, has dug deeply into Pfc. Garwood's life and experiences in Vietnam. His paper's extensive coverage probably has done much to protect the returning soldier from hasty judgment in Greensburg.

**One of First POWs**

"Remember, he was probably one of the first American POWs," Mr. Small said. "When he got captured, he was all alone, the only American in that jungle. Nobody can tell me they wouldn't do whatever the man with the gun told them if they were in that situation."

Pfc. Garwood's childhood was not always happy. He was born into a large family of limited means, and was left with his father, Jack, at the age of 4 when the marriage broke up. He lived in various places and spent long periods in the care of his grandmother.

"He didn't talk much about his family," said Linda Hayward, who went out with Pfc. Garwood a few times during the summer of 1962 or 1963. "I was the youngest of seven

**Norwegian's Turn in UN**

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 1 (AP) — Ambassador Ole Algard of Norway begins a one-month term today as president of the United Nations Security Council. The terms are given by rotation.



Pfc. Robert Garwood

... faces military charges

kids, so we had a big family, and it is my opinion that Bobby wasn't so much interested in me; he wanted to be around my family."

Jack Garwood, a commercial printer here, signed his consent to allow Robert to drop out of the Arsenal Technical High School in Indianapolis and join the Marines at 17. "The Marines were tough, and he wanted to prove he could make it," the father said.

The young Marine apparently had a happy time during his training at Camp Pendleton, near San Diego. He spent time with his uncle, Carl Buchanan, who lived in Los Angeles, and he occasionally wrote him from Vietnam.

His last letter to his uncle, dated Aug. 11, 1965, closed with his happy expectation of ending his tour in October. "It sure will be good to get back to the States," Pfc. Garwood wrote. "I've had about all of Vietnam I can stand."

Six weeks later, he was captured.

# Low-Tar Brand Bridges Flavor Gap.

"Enriched Flavor" breakthrough leads to unprecedented taste in a low-tar cigarette, MERIT.

A major advance in smoking technology has effectively bridged the gap between low tar and taste.

The breakthrough—a process called "Enriched Flavor"—has made possible a remarkable new cigarette, Merit.

A cigarette which is establishing a whole new taste standard for low tar smoking.

**"Enriched Flavor"**

More than 2000 components of tobacco smoke were analysed, one by one. Researchers succeeded in isolating certain natural ingredients which deliver taste way out of proportion to tar.

By packing extra quantities of these "key" flavor-rich ingredients into a low tar cigarette, Merit was created.

**Taste Tests confirm it.**

Merit has now been taste-tested among many thousands of smokers in Europe and the U.S.A.

A significant majority of smokers reported Merit delivered as much—or more—flavor as cigarettes having up to 60% more tar.

You've been listening to low tar/good taste claims for long enough. Now smoke the cigarette that finally gets them together.

Truly satisfying smoking and low tar too. The cigarette is Merit.



# MERIT



## The Accident at Three Mile Island

# Troubles Snowballed After Apparent Pump Failure

NEW YORK, April 1 (NYT) — About 4 a.m. Wednesday, a series of mishaps began in the cooling system of the reactor at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant in Pennsylvania that have snowballed into the most alarming accident to date in the U.S. atomic-energy program. Detailed knowledge of what happened still lies hidden in the steamy, lethally radioactive chamber that houses the reactor.

Nevertheless, it appears that the trouble began with the breakdown of a pump in the system, outside the reactor, that provides steam to the electric turbines. This set in motion a series of events that also shut down a pump that circulates water through the reactor itself.

Consequently, the temperature of the reactor soared and pressure within the reactor vessel opened a relief valve. When the relief valve failed to close, the pressure dropped low enough for the water to vaporize.

In what some accounts treat as an error in judgment, a valve was then opened, allowing water from this system to enter a waste tank where it created enough pressure to rupture the plumbing. About 60,000 gallons of radioactive water flooded the reactor chamber to a depth of eight feet.

Three-Hour Delay

It apparently took almost three hours for operators at the plant to realize that radioactive steam was venting into the atmosphere. At about 7 a.m., the state authorities were notified; they declared a "general emergency" an hour later. By the end of the day, traces of the radioactive debris were detectable 10 to 20 miles away.

Four or five workers trying to cope with the situation received radiation doses in excess of the level considered permissible for a three-month period, but less than the maximum dose considered safe in one year.

Shortly after 9 a.m. Friday, the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency reported that there had been a new, "uncontrolled release" of radiation — apparently a puff of contaminated steam. Gov. Richard Thornburgh of Pennsylvania recommended that pregnant women and small children within five miles of the plant be evacuated. He considered evacuating the entire area.

By the end of the day, however,

the situation seemed at least temporarily stable and the recommendations of evacuation were suspended.

Overheating of the reactor apparently has caused some melting of fuel-rod sheaths, or "cladding," but apparently not of the uranium pellets inside the rods, since no uranium has been detected in the released water. However, cooling water can no longer circulate freely through the damaged areas and temperatures there are particularly high.

Because of intense radioactivity, the temperature has risen high enough in places to break up the water molecules into hydrogen and oxygen, forming a large bubble of

gas in the upper part of the reactor vessel. It is this bubble that is the chief cause of concern, because of fears that it might reduce further the extent to which circulating water can cool the rods.

The rods might then become hot enough for extensive melting — the "meltdown" that nuclear engineers seek to avoid at all costs. A meltdown can create sufficient heat and pressure to rupture the reactor containment and spread radioactivity for miles around.

The Three Mile Island reactor is of the pressurized-water type, in which the energy of the nuclear reactions is carried off by two independent water systems. One circulates through the reactor, which is

enclosed in a heavy reactor vessel designed to resist great internal pressure in case of a mishap.

This water, kept under high pressure so that it does not vaporize, flows out of the reactor vessel into a steam generator within a containment structure that is itself designed to withstand internal pressure in case of accident.

In the steam generator, the extremely hot water from the reactor transfers its heat through pipe walls to generate steam in a secondary water system. The steam is then piped to a separate building to drive turbines that generate electricity.

In normal operation, the water flowing through the reactor becomes contaminated with radioactive material, but continually circulates back through the reactor without coming into direct contact with water in the secondary system. In the accident, this contaminated water apparently escaped from this isolation.

In normal reactor operation, uranium atoms in the fuel rods are split in a continuous chain reaction.

To shut down the reactor, control rods that are otherwise suspended in the upper part of the reactor vessel are dropped into spaces between the fuel rods, intercepting the neutrons and thus breaking the chain reaction. This reportedly occurred automatically early in the accident Wednesday. The heat that must be dealt with now is not from chain reactions but from the radioactivity that has accumulated in the reactor.

When fresh fuel rods are placed in a reactor, their only radioactivity derives from the uranium pellets inside them. This is so weak that the fuel rod can be handled with no special precautions. Yet a few hours after the reactor has started up, the rod has become lethally laden with radioactive substances.

These include both "fission products" and "activation products." The former are the fragments left over when uranium atoms split and include radioactive forms of iodine, rubidium and cesium. The activation products are formed when neutrons hit and transform components of the reactor itself. They include highly radioactive forms of cobalt and manganese.

—WALTER SULLIVAN

## W. Germans Oppose Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

electricity. Japan is second to the United States in its reliance on nuclear power. Mr. Ohira said that he was confident that Japan's nuclear scientists would increase safety measures.

In France, officials of the state-run utility sought to allay fears of a similar accident happening there, saying that the cooling apparatus and automatic controls were totally different from the systems of the plant in Pennsylvania. The Paris daily Le Matin said, "The catastrophe in Pennsylvania should make the nuclear experts a little more humble and the politicians a little more discerning."

Soviet Reporting

The Soviet press was closely following the nuclear accident and reported yesterday that "thousands of panic-stricken people" were fleeing their homes in the area.

In Austria, where nuclear-power authorization was narrowly defeated in a referendum last November, the Harrisburg accident was reported without comment.

In a front-page commentary in the Italian newspaper Corriere della Sera, Prof. Antonino Zichichi, president of the Union of European Physicists, said, "Public opinion should not reject en masse nuclear-power stations. Man can hardly give up this energy source in the fairly near future. The public should require, however, that nuclear-power stations be built in full respect of all that scholars have been preaching for some time."

Italy's three reactors produce about 1 percent of its electricity.

In Brazil, where a proposed nuclear-reactor program has been delayed by cost overruns and technical problems, newspapers displayed reports of the Harrisburg accident alongside testimony in the Brazilian congress critical of the nuclear plans. Brazil's first reactor is under construction near Rio de Janeiro. Under a treaty with West Germany, Brazil plans to build up to eight pressurized-water reactors of the type at Three Mile Island.

In Seoul, the government began a safety check of its only operating nuclear power plant at Kori, 350 kilometers south of Seoul, officials said today. The power plant, built by Westinghouse Electric Corp., is equipped with a pressurized-water-type reactor.

South Korea plans to build eight nuclear power plants by 1986 and 36 more by the year 2000 under its energy policy stressing nuclear power. The nation is limited in its coal resources and has no domestic oil production.

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## Greater Reliance on Coal Suggested

### Senators Urge Tighter Nuclear Controls

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, April 1 (NYT) — The nuclear accident at the Three Mile Island power plant prompted demands yesterday for new laws and regulations tightening federal control over the operation of atomic reactors as well as suggestions for new emphasis upon coal as an energy source.

The chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Nuclear Regulation, Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., said yesterday that he would introduce legislation requiring the federal government to maintain a continuous monitoring of reactors and to immediately assume full control in the event of a crisis.

Senate Majority Leader Robert

Byrd, D-W.Va., said that the accident raised "serious questions" about the safety of nuclear power. He urged a shift toward greater reliance on coal and a transferring of research funds from nuclear energy to coal.

Meanwhile, in remarks made public yesterday, President Carter Friday told a group of visiting edi-

tors that the accident "certainly will make all of us reassess our present safety regulations and precautions . . . and will probably lead inexorably toward even more stringent safety design mechanisms and also standards."

Sen. Hart said that he was assuring that the laws and regulations concerning nuclear emergencies were "so vague." He said that he was "deeply disturbed that utility officials whose primary responsibility is to their stockholders are making decisions with far-reaching consequences to the public health and safety."

The senator discussed his legislative proposal for a central federal station to monitor the vital signs of the 70 nuclear reactors licensed to operate in the United States while an informal consortium of experts from industry and a variety of federal agencies sought to determine how to deal with the crippled Three Mile Island reactor.

"We must reform the crisis management system that now exists," Sen. Hart said. "Every plant should be monitored remotely by the NRC [Nuclear Regulatory Commission], perhaps by satellite."

"The monitoring would be done by a high-level public employee who would have the authority to determine when a crisis existed and then to dispatch a group of federal experts, a nuclear SWAT team, to take over complete control of the reactor," the senator explained.

In another development yesterday, a new plan for an executive order centralizing much of the federal emergency planning in a single new agency. Under the order, however, primary responsibility for nuclear accidents would remain where it is, with the nuclear commission.

Loans for Agriculture

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## SALT: America the Vulnerable

Any day now, SALT II will be before the United States, triggering the fiercest debate in a decade about America's military posture and relations with the Soviet Union. President Carter has promised that the complicated arms-control agreement will be safe and in the national interest. He will be opposed by a large faction that deems the accord dangerous or useless, lulling the country into a position of permanent strategic inferiority. He will be opposed also by a smaller faction that finds the treaty marginally helpful but not worth the price of the massive new weapons buildup that he must promise to win its ratification. The air will be thick with "facts" about the unknowable. But the principal issues are not hard to define.

We should state at the outset a predisposition to want to find SALT II acceptable. If it turns out to be not directly harmful, we would support it, if only to continue the search for more effective arms control and to prolong the reasonably candid discussion between the superpowers about their most dangerous weapons. But these are diplomatic benefits to be weighed against risks and costs as the debate develops.

Even without knowing the treaty's final language, we can discern that it will stand or fall not only on the provisions it contains but also on feelings about the adequacy of American nuclear forces for the seven years of its proposed life. There is bitter debate about what new weapons are needed, with or without a treaty, and we begin our SALT evaluation with a discussion of that argument.

The debate about the adequacy of our defense turns largely on one issue: the potential vulnerability of our land-based Minuteman missiles (ICBMs).

In recent years, the Soviet Union has deployed a new force of large and increasingly accurate ICBMs. Many are equipped with multiple (MIRV) warheads. By 1983, theoretically, a third of this developing force could destroy the bulk of America's 1,000 Minutemen in their underground silos — plus perhaps half the U.S. missile submarines and strategic bombers.

Such a first strike, it is argued, would leave the Soviet Union with overwhelming nuclear superiority and raise doubt that an American president would dare to retaliate. With major American cities still intact, it is said, a president might hesitate to risk 100 million American lives by launching his remaining missiles against Soviet cities. Indeed, foreseeing this bitter choice, it is further argued, a president

would feel outmaneuvered before any weapon was ever fired and be forced, in a crisis, to make dangerous concessions.

This sense of approaching vulnerability is now widely shared by American strategic planners even though the extent of the danger continues to be debated. Defense Secretary Harold Brown apparently still believes that "a single cosmic throw of the dice" by the Soviet Union is most unlikely. A first strike that tries simultaneously to destroy more than 1,000 scattered targets half a planet away would pose formidable problems of coordination. Moscow could never be sure that many Minutemen would not be fired during an attack. And in any case, at least 100 Minutemen and thousands of American warheads on airborne bombers and submerged submarines would survive. Could any Soviet leader really count on inflicting vast damage on the United States and escaping retaliation?

The fears for Minuteman assume not an all-out nuclear war — in which both sides would destroy each other almost simultaneously — but a limited exchange that leaves time for reflection before major cities are hit. Such restraint, once missiles fly, is to us almost unimaginable. But weapons systems have recently been designed to preserve the "limited-war" option. Moreover, the Minutemen have been the strongest, most reliable, best controlled and most accurate of our forces. They are also versatile; they would be the most useful weapons for an urgent but limited strike at some Soviet military targets — to counter, say, a Soviet invasion of Western Europe. Ideally, the country should still be debating the proposition that the victim of a limited attack would not retaliate in full force. But American strategists have already pushed the country past that issue. They have decided, without serious dissent, that even a theoretical Soviet capacity to destroy most Minutemen requires a response.

The administration and its critics agree that one response is to make at least some American ICBMs mobile so that they could survive a first strike and remain available for retaliation. But there is no agreement about how best to do that and what kind of missile should replace the Minuteman. Some contend that a real balance also requires a new missile that would reciprocally threaten the Soviet land-based missiles in their silos. At issue is not only the cost of the remedy but its likely effect on the future of arms control.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## High Cost of Philippine Bases

Promoting human rights and protecting American interests are sometimes conflicting diplomatic objectives, but in the Philippines today they are intimately connected. Congress is considering an administration proposal to provide \$500 million more in aid for the Philippines, about three-fifths of it military. Under an arrangement worked out with President Marcos, the aid would assure American use of air and naval bases at Clark Field and Subic Bay for four more years. Given the nature of the Marcos regime, this proposal poses both a moral dilemma and a practical challenge.

The bases offer the most efficient way to maintain a credible American military presence in Southeast Asia. But unless the Marcos regime begins taking human rights more seriously, the long-term American position in the Philippine archipelago will be jeopardized by the agreement. Too close an identification with that corrupt and repressive dictatorship is bound to alienate those likely to rule the country in the future.

With this dilemma in mind, Sen. Spark Matsunaga of Hawaii has asked Marcos to disarm his critics by granting clemency to former Sen. Benigno Aquino. Aquino, a moderate liberal, is Marcos' main political rival. His release, after 5½ years imprisonment, would be consistent with Marcos' oft-avowed intention to loosen his grip. Supporters of the bases agreement hope that such a

gesture would persuade Congress to pass the necessary appropriations bills.

It does not seem to us to be enough. There are responsible arguments for the new agreement, but cosmetic change in the Marcos dictatorship is not one. Marcos turns his liberalization schemes on when he needs approval in Washington and off again as soon as Filipinos start taking them seriously.

The appearance of Soviet warships in Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay underscores the importance of a continued American naval presence in Southeast Asia. A lasting Soviet deployment would upset the delicate balance of power now prevailing there, sending shock waves as far as Korea and Japan. The Philippine bases provide the only effective short-term counterweight.

That, however, is not reason enough to rush into the aid package. The bases at Clark Field and Subic Bay are available to the United States for a time even without the new agreement. Diplomatic pressure on Mr. Marcos from regional leaders can insure that they will be available should a genuine Soviet problem arise. Long-term American interests require alternative bases and less reliance on the Philippine connection. Existing facilities in the Marianas, Singapore and Australia's Coburn Sound could be expanded. The concerns of the moment should not be driving us into the still closer embrace of Marcos.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Baghdad Declaration

The 19 Arab League states who have been heatedly debating how to react to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty have surprised the outside world — and probably themselves — by agreeing in principle on an economic and diplomatic boycott of Egypt. However, it

would be not just surprising but astonishing if [the] Baghdad declaration were to be translated, fully and firmly, into practice. The moderates, led by Saudi Arabia, have no interest in flouting the United States, the sponsor of the treaty, nor in destroying their fellow moderate, President Sadat.

— From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

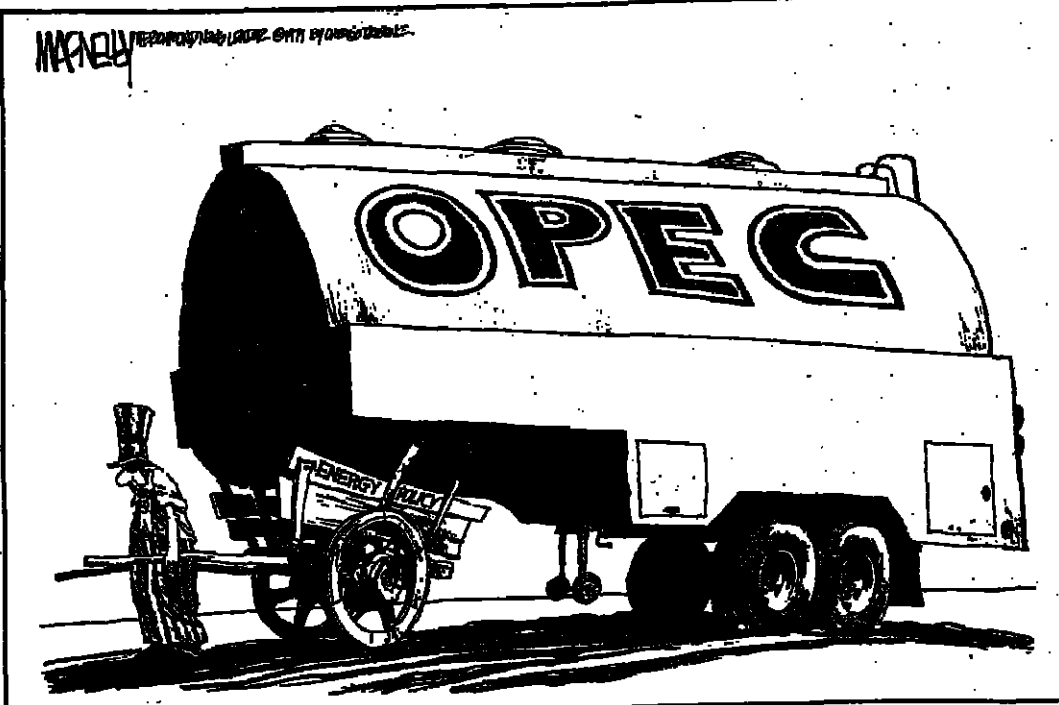
April 2, 1904

CALCUTTA — Three hundred Tibetans have been slain in an engagement with a British Expeditionary Force. Two British officers were wounded. The Tibetans had been stopped on a road and, when they refused to surrender their swords and asked for negotiations, were surrounded by the British, who had Maxim guns and rifles. Fighting ensued, and the Tibetans were butchered like sheep. Some Tibetans kept on attacking with eight or nine bullet wounds in their bodies. Fifty Tibetans tried to defend a village but were gallantly overcome by mounted infantry armed with bayonets.

#### Fifty Years Ago

April 2, 1929

MOSCOW — Returning from the depths of the Siberian wilderness, Professor L.A. Kulik has brought a tale to make the world shudder in apprehension of catastrophe. Twenty-one years ago there began rumors among Siberian tribes of a visit by the God of Thunder. Last year Prof. Kulik set out to investigate and, after his guides deserted him, was left in the wilds. He reports seeing miles and miles of charred trees, the earth fantastically bruised, giant trees in heaps like straw. Prof. Kulik believes a titanic meteorite impact caused the devastation.



## OPEC and Energy's Real Price

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The United States is not famous for selling its commodities at prices below those the market will bear. But Americans resent Arab nations that treat oil — their sole resource, and a nonrenewable one — the way America treats grain: restricting production to support the price.

Actually, OPEC's behavior has been economically rational. And OPEC's worst effect on the United States is not OPEC's fault: It has become an alibi for politicians eager to export the blame for the inflation manufactured in Washington.

The October War may have been the catalyst of OPEC's price revolution of 1973, but there were sufficient economic reasons for the revolution. It was coming in any case. It was coming because of soaring oil prices in the Gulf states. Output there supplied 92 percent of the world's incremental production between 1969 and 1973. To sustain the rate of growth of world demand for energy, Gulf production would have had to double between 1973 and 1978.

### Political Action

But necessary production facilities in the Gulf (pipelines, loading facilities, etc.) could not be provided without unjustifiable costs. So demand probably would have soon pulled prices up to near OPEC's January, 1974, levels. OPEC's political (as distinct from economic) action has been to deal with oil as the United States deals with grain — limiting production to support prices at the chosen level. And even this decision has an economic rationale.

Even before OPEC's 1973 revolution, it was apparent that monetary policies in the West, and especially in the United States, were inflationary. So OPEC could reasonably wonder: Should it increase output, exchanging oil for currency that is a wasting asset? Or should it restrict production, allowing oil to appreciate in the ground?

More than five years after the 1973 earthquake, the U.S. anti-inflation program is a shambles, strengthening OPEC's incentive to limit production. Furthermore, many OPEC members fear the "Iranian syndrome" — the destabilizing effects of a dollar deluge.

OPEC's price revolution has done the West two favors. It has dampened demand. And as Rep. David Stockman of Michigan says, OPEC's price surge "has reversed the collapse of the world oil

industry, rejuvenated the old oil and gas provinces, paved the way for a major worldwide natural-gas industry, and rendered economic numerous new petroleum provinces." OPEC eventually may do as much for shale oil, tar sands and coal gasification.

Sheikh Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, is right: "Unless oil prices are permitted to grow gradually in real terms throughout the rest of the century, another sharp increase is inevitable by the end of the 1980s by reason of the supply shortfall that is likely to occur by that time."

But since January, 1974, the basic price of a barrel of oil has risen just 33 percent, less than the value of the dollar has declined. At the time of the price increases of last December, OPEC's revenues, adjusted for inflation and exchange-rate change, were 22 percent below the level of five years earlier.

Some say OPEC should not complain about the inflation "it causes." But as Rep. Stockman says, the primary cause of the post-1973 inflation was the monetary policy government chose in response to OPEC.

"A change in the relative price of one commodity cannot cause a general price level to increase. . . . Such relative price changes only induce a reallocation of money de-

mand away from other goods and services. . . . The sharp rise in oil prices thus necessitated that demand for non-oil goods and services give way, and that total output fall. . . . [But] the industrial world, led by the United States, maintained relatively rapid rates of money-supply growth."

### Pumping Up Demand

This policy expressed what Rep. Stockman calls "the essentially crank economic notion that the growth-inhibiting effects of the radical change in the supply cost of energy can be overcome with exuberant monetary expansionism." To avoid sharp deflation, government used the money supply to pump up demand. Inflation is the price paid for attempts to insulate people from life's costs.

The Carter administration, like previous administrations, but with even less excuse, has used controls to prevent domestic oil and gas prices from equating supply and demand. Its equity policy has been the moral equivalent of a war movie: an illusory battle, noisy but bloodless. There has been strict adherence to the conventional hope that controls will spare Americans from paying the real world price of energy.

Today, that irrational hope, like so many others, is collapsing under the relentless pressure of reality. And that is cause for rational hope.

## A Talk With the April Fool

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — It has long been suspected that the April Fool was not a mythological character but an actual person who lived in Washington and was indeed responsible for much of the foolishness that goes on here. But until now nobody has been able to find and interview him.

Question: Aside from April Fool's Day, what do you do the rest of the year?

Mr. Fool: Mainly just fool around.

Q. Doing what?

A. Part of the time I write Ronald Reagan's speeches, but there's no future in that. Then I hang around the Congress hoping for some funny jokes.

Q. Any luck?

A. We haven't had a good giggle in Washington since Harold Stassen announced he was going to run for president again in 1980.

Q. I see.

A. You don't see at all. That's what's wrong here. Always saying you see when you don't see anything but trouble.

Q. How do you explain that?

A. I think it's because so many people are preoccupied with bottom and bottom lines — the seat and source of most trouble.

Q. And you? What preoccupies you?

A. The spring, of course. I follow it from dogwood time in Hillsborough, North Carolina, up through the Valley of Virginia to Fiery Run

and on to Martha's Vineyard. Have you seen the star magnolia at the Northwest Gate of the White House? Or the daffodils in Rock Creek Park or the willows along the Potomac? Have you heard the mockingbirds in Kalorama Square or noticed the revival of ladies' skirts, swinging in the spring breeze? Yes, for the first time in 30 years some old birds from Egypt and Israel have been cooing like doves around the State Department and even around the Pentagon. Truly remarkable sight!

Q. And you regard them as harbingers of eternal peace?

A. Only normally sensible people talk of eternal peace. Fools know better.

Q. How do you analyze things in the Middle East?

A. I don't analyze things. I enjoy them. It's all this analysis by columnists that takes the fun out of life.

Q. But the terms of the agreement: What do you think of them?

A. Just right. If they had been any worse, we couldn't have afforded them, and if they had been any better, we wouldn't have got them.

Q. What's your opinion of Ayatollah Khomeini in Iran?

A. I've given him up for Lent. Q. Your answers on foreign affairs seem a little bizarre. What do you think of the price of food in this country?

A. I don't eat much.

## The Liberated 'Q' And Other Issues

By William Safire

NEW YORK — One of those bedrock rules that we always thought kept civilization from slipping its moorings was that "Q" is always followed by "U." You could be a terrible speller, but when you got to "Q," you always knew what the next letter was.

No longer. Martin and Lewis broke up; the Beatles separated; now that pervasive, modern fit to split is driving apart the most tightly bound letters of the English alphabet.

Qantas, the Australian airline, started it. That name, touted as "the only word in English where Q is not followed by U," is not a word but an acronym for "Queensland and Northern Territories Aerial Services." Perhaps they should have called it Ausways, or Downunder Airlines, or Thornbirds International, because Qantas — pronounced "kwantas," as if it contained a "U" — opened the floodgates of confusion.

Now we hear that the Ayatollah Khomeini has moved from Tehran to Qum, pronounced "hoom" with a guttural "hr." Qum looks normal — its Q is followed by U — but now we're getting reports from Qom (an alternative spelling of Qum) as well as Qena in Egypt, Qataba in South Yemen, Qadima in Israel, Aquaba in Jordan, and muffled shouts from the Qasr prison in Tehran. All strictly non-U.

Here's a Q-and-A on Q and U: Q: Why drop the "U" after the "Q" in the names of cities in the Mideast?

A: The Hebrew *Kaph* and the Arabic *Gaf* are not adequately described by the English letter "K." To pronounce some names in the Semitic world, we need a symbol for the sound we make when we are gathering up phlegm in the back of our throat — the Q without U. Standing there nakedly, Q is used to describe the final sound in "yechol."

Q: Where does that leave Q followed by U?

A: That combination stands for "kw," as in "quick" (which could also be spelled "kwiqu," but it's not).

Q: Does Q followed by U always stand for "kw"?

A: No. — In words we have taken directly from French, it stands only for "k." That is why it causes no pique to spell "antique," but it would be grotesque to spell Iraq "Iraque," since its final sound is not "k" but "ach."

Let's hear it, then, for the liberated "Q," no longer slave to those

who believe only in the "qu" "kw."

### Let 'em Eat Cake

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, speaking two years ago in favor of tying a raise in Senate salaries to a cut in the amount of money senators could earn from outside sources, told his conferees, "We have gotten our salary increase. . . but we cannot have our cake and eat it, too."

His figure of speech was indeed correct. There is a popular proverbial expression which most people know, writes George Hendy of Princeton, N.J. "They say, 'You can't have your cake and eat it, too.' You can — if you do the two things in that order; in fact, you can have your cake before you eat it. The trick is to eat your cake first."

In the dark of one recent night, Byrd reversed his position, opposing the limitation of outside income and stippled a provision through the Senate that gives the senators the salary increase and lets them keep their previous ceiling on outside income. That's eating your cake and having it, too.

### Anxious or Eager?

The distinction between "anxious" (worried, apprehensive, anticipating with dread) and "eager" (ardent, impatient, anticipating with joy) touches a chord more people than on any other such subject except "who-what" (the whomnits are an organizing lobby, from who we can soon expect a single-issue candidate.)

Uptight and anxious was the way Billy Carter's personal physician, Dr. Paul Brown, described the patient, using "anxious" correctly from its roots in angst and the Latin word for "pain." Billy was anxious about an FBI investigation and certainly not eager to testify.

Yet "anxious to" is often used to express anticipation with enthusiasm, and without the fear of pain does this common usage make it right? Sir Ernest Gowers, in his vision of Fowler's "Modern English Usage," thinks so. He calls the use of "anxious" to mean "eager" "natural development" and the difference now negligible. On the other hand, William and Mary Morris in the Harper Dictionary of Contemporary Usage hold the "careful speakers use anxious when some doubt or worry exists" ("She is anxious because the plane is overdue") and eager when "the mood is one of joyous anticipation" ("I am eager to hear the award announced").

We cannot say that the use of anxious minus its angst is incorrect — in the end, usage calls the tune — but we can say that people who know the difference and use it word precisely are more expressive of their meaning. I am anxious about my use of "who" a few paragraphs back; a whomnits would be eager to correct me.

A little band of willful men and women, with no constituency but their own, are anxious about it fuzzifying up of English and are eager to make an issue out of any looser-eager. Hats off to them; in fight may be a loser, but it is the good fight to call attention to the beauty of precision in speech.

### I Reject

The useful rhetorical technique of ostentatious-rejection is basic with us.

Government staffers know the trick of "option three," which presents the boss with a series of choices, called options, in such a way as to dictate the only sensible choice. For example, option one could be "abject surrender" an option five "nuclear holocaust," steering the decision-maker toward option three, which is the staffer preferred course.

By rejecting extremes, the speaker puts himself in the mainstream and invites his listeners to join him there. In a recent foreign-policy speech, President Carter set up few "myths" to reject, placing himself — and his audience — on the side of reality. And on his successful Mid-East shuttle, before achieving what was universally dubbed "breakthrough," he turned to the classic middle-way speech:

"For the past 24 hours I have been writing different versions of this speech. I have discarded the speech of glad tidings and celebration; I have decided to deliver the speech of concern and caution and hope."

It was not hard to empathize with the speechwriter who submitted all three drafts. In my own speechwriting days, it was my job to go into the Oval Office and say to the president, "Sir — take it easy way. Do the popular thing. This enabled me to submit a draft that said, 'Some of my advisers have suggested I take the easy way and do the popular thing. I have rejected that advice.'"

## Letters

### Children, for What?

I am writing with reference to the article "Population" by Geneva Overholser which appeared in the International Herald Tribune of Jan. 29. I would like to point out a slightly different slant to the issue.

The article says, "Today, people bring up children not just for themselves but for everyone. Parents . . . deserve remuneration for the service they render society — just as the builder of a road or the creator of art deserves payment."

Are children human individuals or are they objects? Mere statistics? When France seeks to increase its population, it is doing so, according to the article, to avoid "loss of manpower, shrinking internal markets and — most pressing — the jeopardizing of a social-security system in which younger workers support the old." It seems to me sad to bring up children to provide for a social-security system.

I would also point out that one reason we need zero population is because our population is already too great — we need to reduce our numbers, not just keep them from increasing. There are already too many people in the world; a country's social and political system should accommodate itself accordingly, rather than "breed" people to fuel its social programs.

We would do well to examine

our current thinking on what the article calls this "era of interdependence." To me that means, not so much that man is interdependent with man (beside the point), but that man is interdependent with nature and is violating this interdependence right and left by overpopulating the earth in the name of community service.

JUSTIN P. WEST.

Florence.

### Brandt's Exile

Samuel Justice ("People," IHT, March 9) should check his facts. Willy Brandt was not in exile in Norway (then under German occupation) in 1944, but in Sweden.

YVES DU GUERNY.

Geneva.

### Swiss 'Democracy'

In his obituary for Communism (IHT, March 23), William Pfaff says: "Democracy does not evoke much enthusiasm. Few Asian intellectuals or Western idealists have been heard to cry out passionately that in Switzerland they 'have been over into the future, and it works!'"

Possibly one reason they haven't is the refusal recently of the Grand Council of Switzerland's Appenzel Canton to consider giving half the population the right to vote — a

"democratic" exclusion of women they have successfully maintained for 800 years.

LYDIA W. HORTON.

Brussels.

### Unpumped Treasure

It amazes me no and to witness the many statements from most financial writers expressing sympathy and even sorrow when a nation is obliged to turn off its pipelines, implying that this turnoff constitutes a loss of money to that particular producer. It may cause a loss in immediate cash revenue but the "unpumped petroleum" remains as a part of the net reserves on the books for that producer, who can borrow against these reserves any time it wants to. If you want to feel sorry, you can just think for a change of the consumer, who continues to take a beating.

J. MANIFRINI.

Tracy-le-Val, France.

### Armed Peace

The only way to avoid a third world war is to have very soon a more powerful and better equipped and trained (NATO and ALLIED) conventional army, air force and navy than the Russians (and every minute counts!).

PATRICK BLOUET.

Paris.

Handwritten signature: J. Manifrini







## Over-Counter Market

[illegible]

**To manage money matters for a forest products giant like Weyerhaeuser, a man must be as growth-minded as his company.**

**His banker must be the same.**



Edmond van Wijngaarden, Director Treasurer's  
Department, Europe, Wuppahauser Company

Jean-François Noël, Chemical banker  
Photographed with Weverhaeuser purpose-built forest products vessel, Antwerp

As a recognized leader in modern forest management, Weyerhæuser has rightfully earned its reputation as the "tree-growing company," and in the process has grown into an international organization with decided financial strengths.

One of those strengths, internationally, is Chemical Bank and Chemical bankers.

For instance, to service Weyerhæuser customers in Europe and the Middle East, Weyerhæuser's European Treasurer's Department and Chemical Bank Brussels have built up an international collection program. It has the flexibility needed to accommodate a wide range of customer requests.

Department-Europe. Edmond van Wingeard and Chemical banker, Jean-François Noël, improve this tailor-made system continuously.

Every day, a variety of forest products leaves the West Coast of the USA and Canada for delivery anywhere from Antwerp to Alexandria. And Noël helps smooth the way for the Weyerhaeuser customers' overhauling multi-million dollar credit arrangements.

Noël is only part of the customer-banker relationship. Another part is William H. Adams, head of Chemical Bank's San Francisco regional head quarters. As a main link with Weyerhaeuser's Treasurer William C. Stivers, Adams coordinates all groups in the bank as they relate to

the company and has helped Stivers with foreign exchange, domestic and international collection, importing and financing arrangements: he has helped establish on-line communication through ChemLink, Chemical's financial management system, as well as computer-to-computer transmission of lock box information.

Whether the team is Stivers and Adams in the U.S., or van Wijnbergen and Noels in Europe, they tell you that mutual understanding and respect are what make the relationship prosper. That's what usually happens when corporate officers get together with Chemical bankers. And what results is bottom line benefits for both the company and the bank.

The difference in money is people. **CHEMICAL BANK**

Main Office: New York, N.Y. Our Worldwide Network: Abidjan, Bahrain, Beirut, Birmingham, Bogota, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Caracas, Channel Islands, Chicago, Dubai, Edinburgh, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Houston (Astoria), Jakarta, London, Madrid, Manila, Mexico City, Milan, Monrovia, Nassau, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, San Francisco, Sao Paulo, Seoul, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei, Tehran, Tokyo, Toronto, Vancouver, Vienna, Zurich.



هفت زامن

## Foreign Bonds

FidelCo Va.20	67	5%	6%	
FidSecGrp Lte 1,32	184	28%	29%	+ Vg
FinSecGrp A1	38	1%	11%	
FinAmFin Lte 40	41	2%	24%	
FinColony Lte 44	2	17%	18%	
FinContLte A8	13	2%		
FinEscoCo	12	2%	4%	- Vg
FinFaster Lte A0	2	11%	13%	
FinUdInc	2	2%	2%	+ Vg
ForemnsAmer A0	16	12%	12%	+ Vg
FortuneInt's	4	3%		
FoundFinCo	11	%	%	
FoundFinCo	162	15-16	3-16	+3-16
GEICO Co 32	24	9%		
GEICO Co pL74	62	18%	19%	
GenReinsur A4	18	17%	17%	
GeoWashInc	5	3%		
Global Lte A.C. A0	46	22%	22%	- Vg
GovEmp vt	38	3	3%	
GovEmp Lte A4	5	15%	14%	- Vg
GuarantyNett 50	19	1%	16%	
HomeVerity Lte 36	12	21%	23%	
Hartfnsmb3 320	12	62%	63%	+ Vg
HomeBene Lte 4	10	1%		
IndyStar J4	27	1%	2%	

(a weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues)

[illegible]

**Week Ended March 30, 1977.**

100

**Parlour Bank**



**LINCOLN PARK ZOO**



# UNICO BANKING GROUP







## Euromarket

(Continued from Page 7)

year. This produces an average of 9.38 years. The bulk of last week's new issue was in the Canadian-dollar which has been shut since April 1977. There apparently is a conviction that the Canadian dollar is the only currency to have declined (the dollar) has bottomed out the country's oil and other resources represent important strength for the currency. There have an array of manufacturers from:

government-owned. Export Corp. was first market, offering an initial \$100 million for five years with a 10 percent. It also announced its intention to place up to \$100 million in the end of this year, which is priced according to exist-

ing market conditions. This procedure was used once before, in a U.S. dollar issue for the Austrian Kreditanstalt 1977. Hudson's Bay Co. is raising \$100 million for 10 years with a coupon of 10 percent. A sinking fund starting in 1984 will reduce the average life of the loan to 8.1 years. The issue is not callable before 1984, when it is at a premium of 103 percent of face value.

The province of Quebec sold \$100 million of seven-year notes (bullet) with a coupon of 10 percent. A group of 10 banks led by Banque Nationale de Paris. This paper is not callable before 1983 and is at a price of 100 1/2 percent of face value. This premium is a quarter point in each year.

The Deutsche mark sector was hit by last week's one-point rise in the discount rate. The market had

from the management group in a dispute over terms. The Swiss insisted that the envisaged coupon of 6 1/2 percent on the seven-year, 10-billion yen issue was not sufficient. The managers are aiming to price the issue at par.

Bankers noted that the Sears Roebuck issued floated in Japan, the first not to be collateralized, was a disaster. That 20-billion yen, five-year loan was floated with a coupon of 6 1/2 percent and an issue price of 99 1/2 percent but was trading at around 96. Bankers questioned whether the uptrend in domestic Japanese rates had run its course and whether the yen would continue to weaken. They said the terms on Eurodollar were too aggressive and did not compensate investors for these uncertainties.

The Deutsche mark sector was hit by last week's one-point rise in the discount rate. The market had

been anticipating a half-point increase. But as Bundesbank president Oskar Emminger explained, the discount and Lombard rates were increased a full point to give the markets a firm basis for adjustment and eliminate speculations about how soon the central bank would have to raise the rates again if it had moved in half-point steps.

As a result bond prices weakened considerably. Renault's 100 million DM of eight-year notes, priced at 99 1/2 with a coupon of 7 percent, was quoted at 97 1/2 bid.

The French-guaranteed Credit National, currently on offer, is seeking 100 million DM for 10 years with a coupon of 6 1/2 percent. The issue is expected to be priced at a discount of 99 1/2, lifting the yield to 6.57 percent, but dealers are quoting an indicated price of 2 to 2 1/4 points below issue price.

Mitsubishi Chemical is scheduled to launch a 70 million DM issue this week and after the Easter holiday, Argentina is scheduled to come to market.

Currently on offer is a five-year convertible for Fujitsu, which is raising 50 million DM with a coupon of 5 percent.

Eurobond Yields*	
Week Ended March 30	
U.S. Dollars	Yield
International institutions	9.40 %
Industrials, long term	9.56 %
Industrials, medium term	9.83 %
Canadian dollars, medium term	10.24 %
French franc, long term	9.95 %
Unit of acc. long term	8.19 %
* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange	

Market Turnover	
Week Ended March 30, 1979	
U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars
Total	1070.50
Excl. 1070.50	464.50
Excl. 1070.50	606.00
Excl. 1070.50	1131.70
Excl. 1070.50	346.30

(U.S. Dollars)

Consolidated Trading

OF NYSE Listings

Week Ended March 30, 1979

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
Amoco	22.25	21.75	21.75	-1/4
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0

Consolidated Trading

OF AMEX Listings

Week Ended March 30, 1979

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0

Treasury Bills

Week Ended March 30, 1979

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0

Kredex Index

Week Ended March 30, 1979

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing Prices of the week's trading)

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing Prices of the week's trading)

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing Prices of the week's trading)

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0
Amstar	1.25	1.25	1.25	0



Tom Watson chips to the green while building his lead to eight strokes in the third round of the Heritage golf tournament.

## McEnroe Beats Alexander In Tennis Final in Milan

MILAN, April 1 (AP) — John McEnroe defeated John Alexander, 6-4, 6-3, here today to win a World Championship Tennis tournament. The left-handed McEnroe, seeded third in the tournament, beat Vitas Gerulaitis in the semifinals last

night. He scored his second WCT success in eight days since he won a tournament in New Orleans last weekend. McEnroe scored repeatedly with backhand passing shots and showed a powerful and nearly faultless serve. Alexander, a 28-year-old Australian, was fast to the net behind his serve but his attacks were neutralized by McEnroe's passing shots.

Alexander eliminated top-seeded Bjorn Borg in the quarter-finals of the tournament in the Milan indoor sports palace. With today's victory, McEnroe climbed to the lead in the WCT standings with 390 points, ahead of Jimmy Connors with 360 points. Connors did not compete here.

McEnroe broke Alexander's serve once in the first set, in the fifth game. He broke twice in the second set, in the fifth and ninth games. In the semifinal matches, McEnroe used speed and enthusiasm to upset the second-seeded Gerulaitis, 6-0, 6-3, in 58 minutes. Alexander beat Adriano Panatta, 6-3, 6-4, in a one-hour, six-minute match.

## Stones Says He Earned \$200,000 as an Amateur

NEW YORK, April 1 (Reuters) — Dwight Stones, the former world record-holder in the high jump, says that in six years he earned \$200,000 as an amateur athlete, according to an interview in Sports Illustrated magazine.

Stones, 25, was suspended last year by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States for "improperly allocating" \$33,400 in prize money he received for competing in the "Superstars" television series. He allegedly put the money into a private foundation in which his family was the only shareholders. AAU rules provide that an amateur must donate such money to a genuine track and field club.

Stones said in the interview that he knew his jumping career was over. "I'm never going to jump again," he said. "I know it."

"Making money is common throughout amateur sport," Stones continued. "Track is the most advanced because it's the easiest one in which to do it. Obviously, swimmers are in no position to hold anybody up, and gymnasts are the same."

"I'm sure there's a certain

amount of banky-panky going on in other sports, but not to the same extent as in track. Track is in the same situation that tennis was in a dozen years ago, before it went open. You know those guys were getting paid under the table."

Stones said he decided early in his career there was nothing immoral about accepting illegal payments. "If everyone else was making money, I wasn't going to work and perform and draw people into a stadium and not get paid for it," he said. "That's all there was to it."

Stones explained how he could make a profit from his frequent trips from his home in California to meetings in the Eastern United States. If he was entered for two meetings at a weekend, he would accept expenses from the promoters of both, getting first-class round-trip air fares worth a total of about \$1,100.

He then would buy a reduced-fare hotel room for about \$350, take a cheap hotel room or stay at a friend's apartment and perhaps take a train or bus between the cities where the meetings were scheduled. If they were close enough, the resulting profit was \$750 in what is a standard way of making money in track and field.

"I kind of rationalized my way through in those years," Stones said. "I was only making money on the air fare and getting very little in appearance fees, but as I began jumping better, I was more in demand and was offered more money."

Stones broke the world high jump record 10 times in indoor and outdoor competition. While jumping in Europe, Stones said, "I never competed in any meet for nothing."

But his big profits in Europe came from air fares. He would get a reduced excursion rate that would take him to as many 12 cities on one ticket and then collect separate air fare money from each promoter, Stones said.

## Watson Leads by 8 In Heritage Golf

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, S.C., April 1 (UPI) — Tom Watson, playing as he did the last two years when he was regarded as the best golfer in the world, turned the Heritage Classic into a rout yesterday by building an eight-stroke lead in the third round over Lanny Wadkins.

Watson, who has had three second-place finishes this year but no victories, played far more erratically yesterday than he did in the first two rounds, when he had back-to-back 65s. But his 2-under-par 69 gave him a Heritage record 14-under 199 for 54 holes and a seemingly uncatchable margin.

The leading money winner on the PGA tour in 1977 and 1978 — when he won 10 tournaments, including the Masters and British Open — Watson was second last Sunday in the Tournament Players Championship won by Wadkins.

No Gain by Turn

Watson started the third round three strokes ahead of Wadkins and seven ahead of the next closest pursuers — Tom Kite, Mike Morley and Bill Rogers. He had three birdies, three pars and three bogeys on the front nine, making the turn only three shots ahead of Wadkins, who ran off nine straight pars.

Then Watson birdied the next two holes while Wadkins was suffering a pair of bogeys and, from that point on, the only question was how big a lead he would build before the round ended.

Wadkins wound up with a 3-over-par 74 for a 207, that would have had him in contention in most of the previous Heritage classics. As he now stands, not even second place is safe since there are a half

dozen others within two strokes of him.

Kite, playing even par golf yesterday, is in third place at 208. Hubert Green, moving out of the pack with a string of four straight birdies, had a 67 that tied him for fourth at 209 with Morley, Rogers, Ray Floyd and Ed Sneed.

Don January, Lee Trevino, George Burns and Doug Tewell were at 211 and Bob Murphy, Gary Koch and Victor Regalado completed the under-par group at 212.

Lopez in Lead

COSTA MESA, Calif., April 1 (UPI) — Nancy Lopez three-putted the 18th green for a bogey yesterday and finished with a 1-over-par 72 for a 2-stroke lead entering the final round of the LPGA Open at Mesa Verde Country Club.

Lopez led the field by four strokes at 5-under after eight holes, but finished with bogeys at the 9th, 10th and 18th holes for a 36-hole total of 211.

Two strokes back at even-par 213 were Chako Higuchi of Japan, Beth Daniel and Donna Caponi Young, who lost to Lopez by two strokes in Las Vegas, Nev., last week. Another shot back was Judy Rankin.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

W L T Pts GF GA

N.Y. Islanders 12 14 10 34 31

Philadelphia 12 14 10 34 31

N.Y. Rangers 12 14 10 34 31

Atlanta 12 14 10 34 31

Seymour Division

W L T Pts GF GA

Chicago 12 14 10 34 31

Vancouver 12 14 10 34 31

St. Louis 12 14 10 34 31

Colorado 12 14 10 34 31

Wales Conference

Horley Division

W L T Pts GF GA

Montreal 12 14 10 34 31

Pittsburgh 12 14 10 34 31

Los Angeles 12 14 10 34 31

Detroit 12 14 10 34 31

Washington 12 14 10 34 31

Adams Division

W L T Pts GF GA

Minnesota 12 14 10 34 31

Philadelphia 12 14 10 34 31

St. Louis 12 14 10 34 31

San Jose 12 14 10 34 31

Winnipeg 12 14 10 34 31

Edmonton 12 14 10 34 31

Calgary 12 14 10 34 31

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Winnipeg 12 14 10 34 31

Edmonton 12 14 10 34 31

Calgary 12 14 10 34 31

## Syndicated Bank Loans

(Continued from Page 7)

to demand the same private addition, banks competing in the business are now faced with how to price their

ness and West German trying to form syndicates to exports from their countries. China are now faced with a Chinese credit rating that is not a market rate but one administered by banks in the past, its movement has been hindered by political pressures and European without access to an assumed supply of dollar deposits cannot be assured of funding themselves at a profit — if, for example, the prime rate is kept from rising while market rates go up.

While it is uncertain whether the narrowing in spreads has reached bottom, the market will find out when European banks come forward with the latest standby. As soon as its current Eurobond operation is completed, the French utility plans to syndicate a loan. The amount is expected to be less than \$500 million and may go up to \$1 billion.

For its part, BNP believes that bankers' complaints that margins have been shaved too thin are a bit exaggerated. Officials at the company argue that increasingly banks are financing themselves by issuing certificates of deposit (CDs) rather than through the interbank market. This can mean the cost of money to the lending banks is from an eighth of a point (for six-month funds) below the equivalent Libor to a quarter

of a point (for two-year funds) below Libor.

Thus, a margin of 3/8 over Libor on a syndicated loan can mean an effective half-point return (or more) to the leading banks.

However, bankers are taking heart that there are signs of some hardening of lending postures. The one harbinger this week is the rephrasing of the \$250-million loan for Venezuela's Sidor. The 12-year element in this loan has been removed from syndication due to tremendous market resistance to lending that long at such low rates and lead manager Barclays will provide \$50 million for 12 years at a split rate of 5 percent over Libor for the first five years and 3/4 percent over for the remainder.

At the same time, the market will be offered \$200 million for 10 years with interest split at 3/8 percent over Libor for five years and 3/4 percent over for the rest.

Other large loans currently being syndicated include:

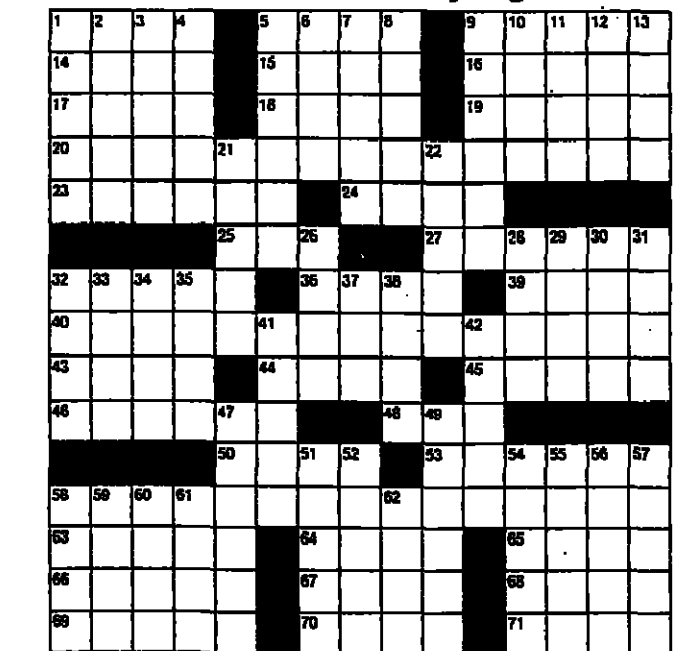
- Panama, \$110 million for 10 years at 3/4 percent over Libor.
- Thailand, \$60.5 million for 10 years at 3/4 percent over Libor.
- Cuba, 200 million Deutsche marks for seven years at 1 percent over the Frankfurt interbank rate for six-month DM for the first three years and 1 1/4 percent over for the remainder.

Bankers are currently bidding for mandates from Tunisia (for up to \$2



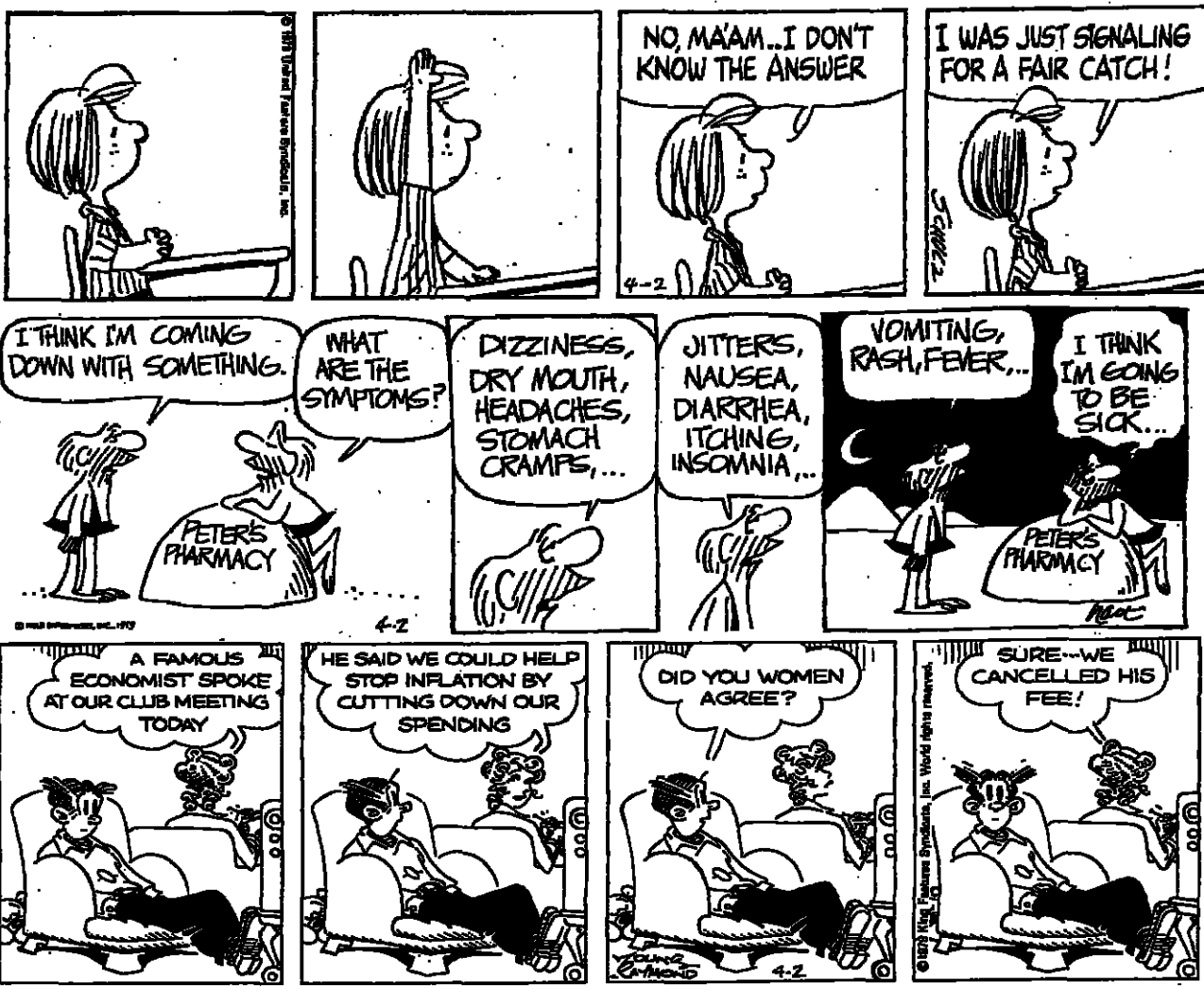
# CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska

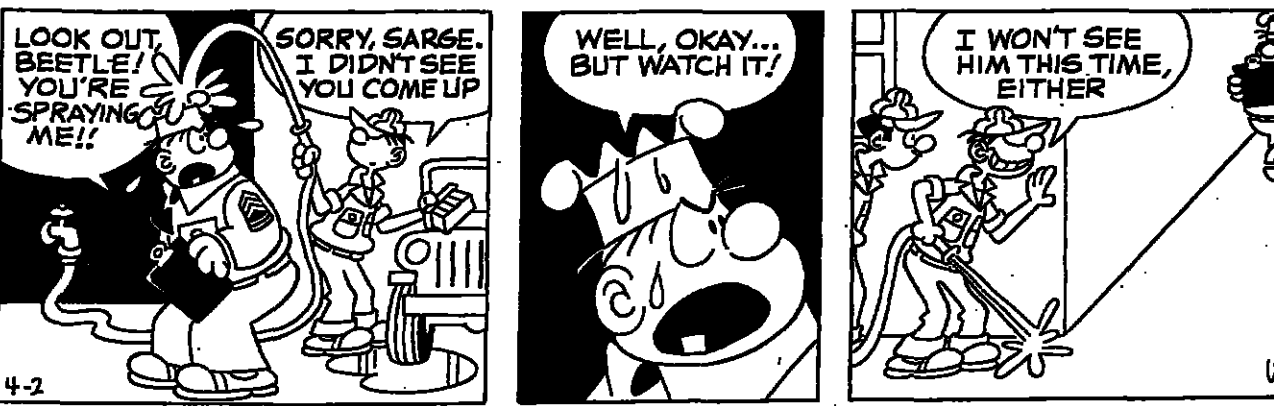


- ACROSS**
- They serve...
  - Swerve
  - Rural spot
  - University in Atlanta
  - Nimbus
  - Concept
  - Canary's cousin
  - What a player in the N.H.L. does
  - Home of the Mud Hens
  - Leered or peered
  - Actress Claire
  - Like many computers or
  - Savory jelly
  - A god defeated by Elijah: I Kings 18
  - Red Brigades' victim: 1978
  - What a glutton does
  - Novelist Ben Williams
  - Helm position
  - Uneven
  - Insert fresh amino
  - Fortify
  - Hangout
  - N.F.C. plus A.F.C.
- DOWN**
- What an unwavering hero in westerns does
  - Jeopardy
  - The yoke is on them
  - Pearl Buck heroine
  - Exalt
  - Fest—must be spectators
  - Choice
  - Hamlet and Laertes
  - Winners on the courts
  - and the man I sing
  - 1 "Stop, you tars!"
  - 2 White: Prefix
  - 3 Relating to geological communities
  - 4 Declaim
  - 5 Menlo Park man
  - 6 Pedestal part
  - 7 Coeur d'
  - 8 Solid
  - 9 Dwell
  - 10 Prestage
  - 11 Term fruit does
  - 12 Name of 14 kings of Sweden
  - 13 New Year's Eve word
  - 21 Decree
  - 22 Greeting
  - 26 Actor Walter

## PEANUTS



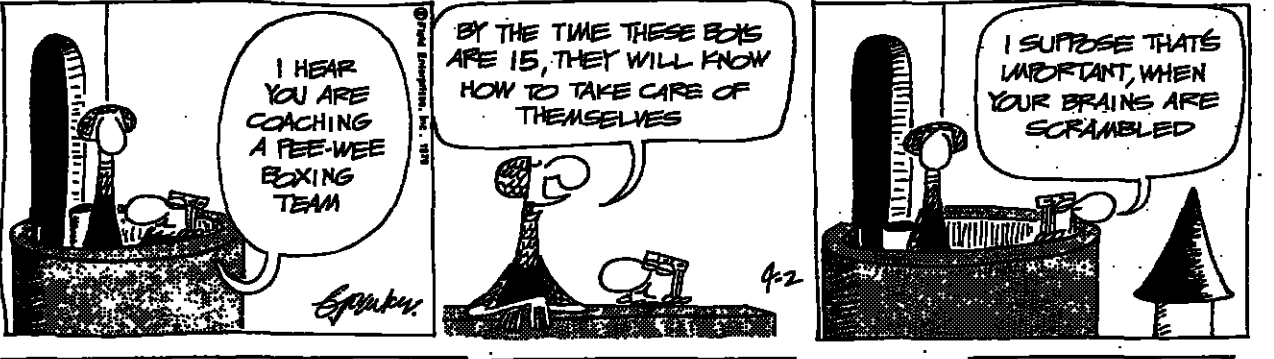
## BLONDIE



## BEE TLE



## ANDY



## REX

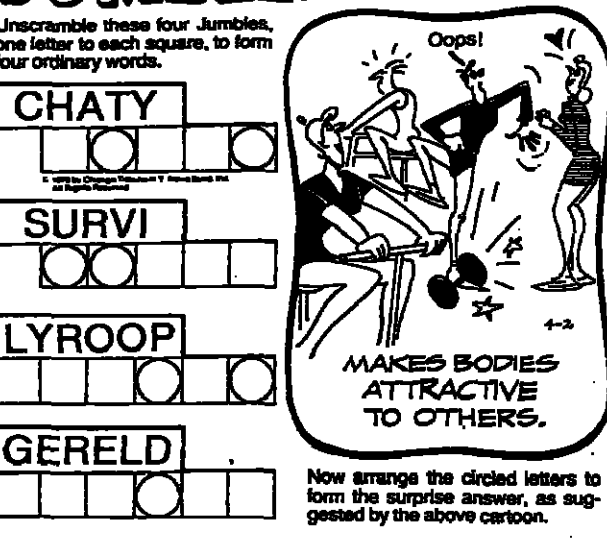


## DOONESBURY



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

Saturday's Jumble: CHIEF LOUSE DENTAL MANIAC

Answer: It just isn't sound!—SILENCE

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1. Bd. N° 75018

# BOOKS

## THE DAY AMERICA CRASHED

By Tom Shachtman. Putnam. 336 pp. \$10.95.

By Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

NINETEEN TWENTY-NINE being one of those years in which the world fell on its ear, it seemed to Tom Shachtman, playwright and documentary filmmaker, an appealing idea to write a book that would give a sense of the year's texture. Better yet, why not focus on one particular day, Oct. 24, "The day of the stock market's first large crash"? There were larger crashes, notably that of the following Tuesday, Oct. 29, some people call the Crash the entire three weeks from Oct. 24 to Nov. 13, 1929; and, of course, bottom was not reached until some years later. But Oct. 24 was the first big shock.

### Many Sources

It was, Shachtman continues in his introduction "a day, a foolish day, a day of absurdities and wantonness, a day of humanity's disarray. Above all, though, it is a day of the mind, of the permutations and bedevilements the imagination can play on itself, a day of substituting one shattering illusion for another." Why not then trace this momentous day hour-by-hour, from before dawn till after dark, and catch as much of the world as possible in the net of the narrative?

So that is what Shachtman does in "The Day America Crashed." Drawing his raw material from books, magazines, newspapers and interviews with survivors, he begins at 5 a.m. among the mill towns of Gaston County, N.C., where whistles are blowing to wake the mill hands to their 12-hour working day, and ends in a bungalow basement in Chicago, where members of a Baptist congregation are trying to celebrate their purchase of a lot for the site of a new church without telling one another that they have lost all their savings.

In between, he ranges far and wide—from the floor of the New York Stock Exchange, where the heart of the beast was beating, to a luxury spa in West Baden Springs, Ky., where wealthy patrons were taking the waters on what would turn out to be one of the final days of their old life; from the top of the skeleton of the new Bank of Manhattan building at 40 Wall Street, where a civil engineer, Walter Peterson, spent the day wondering about the swarming crowds below, to the interior of the Presidential Special train that was carrying President Herbert Hoover back to Washington from the Middle West. Presumably, Shachtman's narra-

tive will make up for what the history books in our education system have failed to tell us: that the crash "was an event splendidly American that some casual for anyone who seeks to comprehend the American character." Well, in some respects it did, and in others it doesn't. Although doubt if anyone could enough to meet or would dismiss the event "insignificant," it is certainly a that many accounts of the pre-treat the stock-market crash as the least, an isolated failure of the economic failure of 1929 and, at the most, a symptom of the economic failure brought on Oct. 24 up close. Shachtman is able to convey the profound and extensive sense of shock altered the prevailing psychology of the times, which in turn may have contributed as much to the onset of the Depression as actual economic conditions did. For in sudden disappearance of all credit and paper profit lay source of that "fear itself" President Roosevelt would soon warning the country against.

### Drawbacks

But Shachtman's hour-by-hour narration has drawbacks as well as just that he has to strain move from one point of focus another—that his text is filled with awkward transitions. "The ripples were spreading from the heartbeats," or "On notes of the day: George Gershwin was said to be writing an opera the classic Yiddish play 'The Ibbuk'." Or "The strain coming from the floor was a palpable thing those who stood as if sentences the spot and waited behind concrete walls just yards away from trading."

These are not simply sample clumsy writing. They betray the inherent problem in taking a string list of incidents, events, and moods—the apples, chokes and eggs of quotidian— and trying to link them in a chronological narrative. George Gershwin simply did undertake to write an opera on "The Dybbuk" between 1:05 p.m. on Oct. 24. Nor is it by that anyone said he was at particular "point in time" (on the author's favorite locations) pretend otherwise is to paint a jay vision of reality, which I'm afraid is what Shachtman has done.

I don't think I'm just being spoilsport by rejecting his (and reconstruction of the day. His native rejects it. After not very reading "The Day America Crashed" one gets a debilitated sense that nothing at all is devolving organically, that any given event has been chosen arbitrarily, the bridge from the last incident the next, both of which have been chosen arbitrarily. For all that, this is not a bad book. This is not the worst that Shachtman calls "a inal event."

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt book reviewer for The New Times.

# CHESS

By Robert By

Everyone knows what an important ingredient for success versatility is, yet in practice almost every one emphasizes some aspects of play to the detriment of others.

Sweden's Ulf Andersson treats a position as if it were a question of how to achieve the most favorable ending. Austria's Rudolph Spielmann regarded a position as though it were a problem whose solution was mate in eight. And there are scholars of the opening who treat a position as if it were a question of how to stand better after a dozen moves; no matter what happens later in the middle or end game.

An excellent example of the effectiveness of versatility is the game between Grandmasters Bent Larsen of Denmark and Vlastimir Horst of Czechoslovakia in the International Tournament in Tilburg, the Netherlands. Larsen's main weapon is his finesse in exploiting pawn formations, but here a surprising switch to gambit play flabbergasted his opponent.

Horst's 8... P-B5! (in place of 8... B-K2) averted the isolating of his QP by 9 PxP and yielded Black the outside pawn majority. However, its success or failure depended upon how he could manage against the attack with 9 P-KR3, B-KB4, 10 P-Q3!—on 10... PxP, 11 QxP, the black QP and QNP would both have become objects of positional pressure.

After 10... Q-Q2; 11 B-N2, he might have tried 11... BxP; 12 BxP, N-K5; 13 B-K1, P-QN4, although 14 P-QR4, P-QR3; 15 PxNP, R-PxP; 16 P-P, NXP; 17 N-K5, N-N; 18 P-N, followed by P-B3, would have given White a chance to use his bishop-pair and the black QP could easily have become vulnerable. On the other hand, his high-pressure tactic with 11... N-K5 suffered the stunning gambit with 12 N-N, PxN; 13 BxP1, PxN; 14 QxP.

Of the defenses available to Horst, 14... Q-Q2; 15 P-Q5, N-R3; 16 P-K4, B-N3; 17 BxP, R-KN1; 18 B-B6 would have given Larsen three pawns for the piece while the black king would have

had some difficulty getting a from the of P-N8; 26 R-B, but after 15 P-Q5! he sh perhaps have changed 15... K-K4; 16 B-N5ch, K-B1 (on 16 B-Q2; 17 BxN, QxR; 18 Bx KxR; 19 QxPch, the black king exposed—19... B-K2; 20 Q61; 17 Q-B4, B-Q3; 18 P-K5, B1. Of course, there would be guaranteed survival in this line, example: 19 Q-QP, P-Q2; 20 P-N-Q2; 21 Q-R-B1, K-K2; 22 P-B-N5; 23 R-B4, B-K2; 24 P-R-K-Q1; 25 P-K61, N-N1; 26 R-B, mate is one grisly possibility.

Instead, his 15... QxR, PxN, Q-K4; 17 PxP bequea Larsen a powerful passed p After 17... R-Q1; 18 QR Horst could not play 18 because of 19 P-N8; R-Q2; 20 Q5, recovering the piece for a pawn advantage.

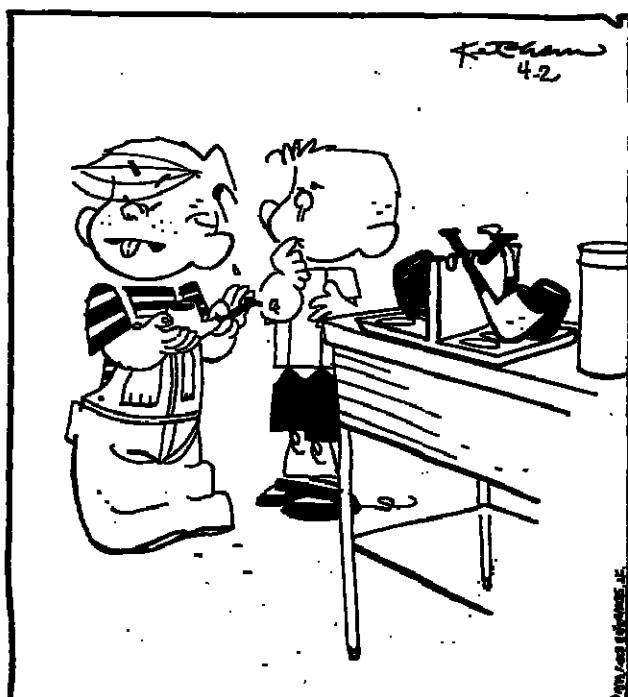
With 21... B-K3; 22 Q-B4 defense failed since there was way Larsen could be prevented from taking a decisive mat advantage. On 22... BxR, BxP, Q-B3; Larsen's 24 QxP, gaining bishop plus three pawn a rook, was a more secure win than 24 P-N8, K-K2; 25 Qx B-B1, which would have made bishops of opposite color an o de to overcome.

Horst resigned on 33 Q-B5 cause 33... R-Q3; 34 Q-B8 (P-K5), R-Q1; 35 QxQ, RxQ; 36 R-K5; 37 P-R6, K-K2; 38 R forces the promotion of a pawn

### TARRASCH DEFENSE

White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	18 Q-B1	R3
2 N-F3	N-F3	19 R-R	Q4
3 P-K3	P-K3	20 R-R	Q4
4 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 Q-B1	Q4
5 P-K3	P-K3	22 B-B	Q4
6 P-K3	P-K3	23 Q-B1	Q4
7 P-K3	P-K3	24 P-Q4	R1
8 P-Q5	P-Q5	25 P-Q4	R1
9 N-N	N-N	26 P-R1	R1
10 B-P4	B-P4	27 P-K4	R1
11 Q-Q5	Q-Q5	28 P-K4	R1
12 P-Q5	P-Q5	29 P-K4	R1
13 P-P	P-P	30 P-K4	R1
14 P-P	P-P	31 P-K4	R1
15 P-P	P-P	32 P-K4	R1
16 P-P	P-P	33 P-K4	R1
17 P-P	P-P	34 P-K4	R1

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"I think I'm going to be a NO SMOKIN' area, Joey!"

JANUARY 1979



# 25-1 Rubstic Wins Grand National as 27 of 34 Starters Fall

By Rob Hughes

RPOOL, April 1 (IHT) — It is difficult to know where to look for the heart around the National course at Aintree today.

It is difficult to know where to look for the heart around the National course at Aintree today.

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Jonjo O'Neill mourns his mount, Alverton, at Bechers Brook.

when drivers don't walk away from the wreckage.

Perhaps we owe it to Rubstic to put him before disaster. He ran the race, always being pushed up front, eliminating the danger of being brought down by others' mistakes.

Rubstic, the first Scottish winner

after 140 years of the National, gave his rider, 28-year-old Maurice Barnes, "one little anxious moment."

That almost inevitably came at Bechers. Otherwise his stamina and courage prevailed over the draining 494-yard run-in after the 30 obstacles over 4½ miles had made their demands.

As 500 million television viewers around the world and 66,000 "live spectators" watched, Rubstic overhauled two better-fancied rivals — Zongolero, 20-1, Rough and Tumble, 14-1 — to win by 1½ lengths. Behind Rough and Tumble, which was 7 lengths back, came the four other finishers: The Pilgrimage, Wagner, Royal Frolic and Prime Justice.

Rubstic's trainer, John Leadbetter, was competing in his first Grand National, as was the jockey, Barnes. Leadbetter watched almost secretly from the weighing-in room. A small man with exhausted features, he breathed: "I think the world of that horse."

And the owner, big John Douglas, a Scottish and British Lions rugby international in the early 60's, was telling us how he had backed the horse all the way down from 66-1 through 50's, 40's, 33's. And he had paid a mere £1,300 for Rubstic and now collected a check for £30,204.

Yet the horse began the race with only one thing in common with Alverton: Each had suffered illnesses serious enough to have had them put down as 5-year-olds. Alverton's fall was not precipitated by any other horse or incident. "He just fell on his head, broke his neck and was dead. Just like that," said O'Neill. By far the most valuable horse steeplechasing in Britain, Alverton "looked different class right up to the moment he fell" according to another jockey, Graham Thornton, a faller at the same fence. "He wasn't even straining, it was sheer bad luck. But the public won't understand, they'll blame it on the National."



Purdo, one of 27 horses to fall, and his jockey go down at Bechers Brook in the Grand National.

In fact less is being said in anger about Alverton's misfortune than the nine-horse debacle at The Chair caused by two riderless horses being deflected across the path of the jump by restraining rails. The rails, the jockeys argue, should have a gap in them to allow loose horses to escape.

Unfortunately, the first faller there was Ben Nevis, the mount of Charlie Fenwick, a Baltimore investment banker who dedicated six months to the race. Fenwick found that half a year's hard labor in the English winter is no match for the

fates at Aintree, even where a jockey is blameless.

He had picked his way around the inner with meticulous accuracy and jumped like a dream until he was struck by one of those loose horses as he leaped the 6-foot ditch that lies in front of The Chair's 5-foot-2-inch gorse fence. Fenwick remounted but had to concede at the next fence.

No Headlines Here

Meanwhile, behind him, eight horses collapsed like a pack of dominoes. "We just ran out of daylight. There was hardly room to

stay alive let alone jump," said Bill Smith, another faller.

And from beneath the solid tonnage of horses, Kintail lay with its back broken, its legs pawing the air in distress. It was put down — a 100-1 outsider, a cheap buy out of Ireland whose previous weekend was spent cavorting at a point-to-point meet. No headlines for him although the requiem among his handlers will be no less mournful.

The weighing-in room at Aintree, once sacrosanct, was now a television studio. Cameras gave long shots of Barnes, the victory on the scales, a look of utter weariness and

slight bemusement on his face.

They also hinted at the real sportsman's scene as the beaten riders, most of them on the 27 fallers, filed up to congratulate him.

They did not intrude on the private grief of a jockey who sought the quiet corners of his mind to bury feelings of having supremely trained an animal that suddenly expired beneath him. The tears and brave men, the waste and the emptiness overrode the sunshine of a modest young Scot and the demands of £30 million worth of betting money.

## Weaver Didn't Cut His Throat Even Once

By Red Smith

ML, April 1 (NYT) — When Louis Browns moved to Baltimore in 1954, they had stormed the American League for a pennant in all their years, and no other team in the league could make that claim.

Their first three seasons as Orioles, they played baseball like the Orioles, in 1957, they won 103 games, as they lost 57. That year, the Baltimore Orioles have won more games than the New York Yankees, more than the Boston Red Sox or the Detroit Tigers, more than any other team that has been on Earth since those 22 summers. Last year they finished fourth in the American League East, their lowest finish ever under the management of Earl Weaver, yet their record of 90-71 would place them first in the National League East, second in the American League West and third in the National League West. So this

year, "pitching," Weaver said, "at Aintree, we had eight infielders altogether in the second half of the season. Doug DeCinces had a .328 batting average. We've got Alvin Dark back now. He broke a leg. Ken Singleton is himself. He was coming off an operation last year. Lee May, who

managers rattled along, as a chipmunk. Lee May, led the league with 109 runs in three years ago and tied for the club leadership in 1977, sloped off to 80 runs but hit 25 home runs, his 11th consecutive season of 20 or more home runs.

long as Singleton has been an e he has been the team's leader, including the season he Jackson was in Baltimore, last summer he led with .293, .328. The effect of an operation hampered both his and his throw.

mbury sat out his option — he

are in only 33 games — and drafted by seven other clubs returned to Baltimore on a year contract. Since the free-system began, Reggie Jack-

son, Wayne Garland, Bobby Grich, Ross Grimsley, Dick Drago, Elliott Maddox and Royce Sullivan have walked away from the Orioles. Besides Bumbry, the club has signed only two free agents — Billy Smith, an infielder who quit the Angels, and Steve Stone, who has pitched for the Giants, White Sox and Cubs and played out his option twice.

"We bid for some other free agents," Weaver said, "but mostly we've been able to bring up players from our own organization. When we lost Reggie, for example, Eddie Murray came along and hit for us. A lot of the money we might have spent on free agents we used on long-term contracts with players we wanted to keep."

"What's it like being on a club that is always up for sale?" he was asked.

Nothing in the trenches.

"That doesn't mean anything to the people in uniform," he said. "The players know they'll still have their jobs. As for me, I'm in the second year of a three-year contract so they'd have to keep me or pay me."

"New owners might want their own players, and that would be all right. They couldn't get 25 new

players but it would be their privilege to bring in their own manager. But they'd have to pay me."

Core of the Orioles is their pitching. Jim Palmer won 21 games, Mike Flanagan 19, Dennis Martinez 16 and Scott McGregor 15, and Stone won 12 for the White Sox. Earl Weaver believes firmly that Palmer is the best pitcher in the game.

"Even with Ron Guidry in this league?"

"I have to go on their records. Palmer has won at least 20 games eight years out of nine. How many other ever did that — two or three?"

"Ferguson Jenkins, for one."

"No," Weaver said, and he was correct. From 1967 through 1974, Jenkins was a 20-game winner seven times in eight years.

"Palmer has a chance to win 300," Weaver said. "He's got 215 now, so he has a way to go and he's 33, but he is an unusual guy, intelligent, serious, a marvelous physical specimen. He works on those Nantux exercises machines and runs winter and summer, doesn't smoke and he's no drinker, although I don't think he's a teetotaler. He could do it."

Along with pitching, the Orioles have that infield: Weaver has long considered Mark Belanger the best shortstop on Earth. Rich Dauer at second base made one error all last season after setting major league records with 418 errorless chances in 85 consecutive games. DeCinces, the third baseman, made two errors in his last 85 games, one in his last 72 and none in his last 28.

In addition to Lee May, Baltimore had three players with 20 or more home runs — DeCinces, 28; Murray, 27, and Singleton, 20. The Orioles can pitch, they can pick up the ball and throw it and they can hit it out of sight. What they don't do is hit singles and run fast.

Nobody knows the troubles their manager has seen. He saw his operations open the season by losing a squeaker in Milwaukee, 11-3. Then the Brewers nosed them out, 16-3 and 13-5. Then they lost twice in Kansas City. Eventually they won some. In fact in one string of 33 games they won 26. Then they lost eight in a row. Halfway through that streak, they were stopped by Toronto's no-names, 24-10.

Their manager did not cut his throat. Not even once.

## Spain Confirms Bicycling Tour Will Be Run

MADRID, April 1 (AP) —

The 34th Tour of Spain bicycling race this year will be a 3,361-kilometer race from April 24 through May 13, the organizers announced yesterday.

Because of a lack of funds, the tour, one of Europe's three major ones with the Tours of France and of Italy, faced cancellation earlier this year.

The "Vuelta," as the race is called, will start in Jerez de la Frontera and will end in Madrid, traversing 27 mountain passes.

The race will be contested by 30 Spanish and three foreign 10-man teams.

McGinnis Injured

DENVER, April 1 (UPI) — Forward George McGinnis, a major factor in the Denver Nuggets' surge into first place in the National Basketball Association's Midwest Division, Saturday has been placed on the injured list with a partially torn ligament in his left ankle.

## How to Brew a Hockey Treaty

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, April 1 (NYT) —

Most celebrations are toasted with champagne. But beer is the drink for the treaty by which the National Hockey League owners have agreed to absorb four World Hockey Association teams next season — the beer that all those Canadians did not consume after the NHL voted, 12-5, to reject a treaty proposal three weeks ago.

Never underestimate the power of an empty glass, especially one that is supposed to be foaming with beer. When the Montreal Canadiens, owned by the Molson Brewery, voted against the treaty on March 8, beer drinkers in three of the WHA cities — Winnipeg, Edmonton and Quebec City — voted against Molson. Mostly, they simply ordered other brands.

Bullet holes also were discovered in the glass doors at Molson's Brewery in Winnipeg, a home base was rhymed to the Molson's Brewery in Quebec City, a front-page editorial in the Edmonton Journal requested readers to "give up Molson's for Lent." So the Montreal Canadiens, along with the Vancouver Canucks, changed

their vote. Friday the treaty was approved, 14-3, by the NHL owners, pending the sanction of the Players Association, which will demand more liberal movement of free agents. But for now, bottoms up.

Laying It on the Line

"Our primary consideration in changing our vote," Jacques Courtois, the Montreal president, has said, "was selling beer."

Not even Harold Ballard, the president of the Toronto Maple Leafs and the most outspoken opponent of the treaty, criticized the Montreal club's surrender to the beer vote.

"I'm not mad at Montreal changing its mind," Harold Ballard says. "It's a business."

It's a business for Ballard too. Molson's sponsors the Maple Leafs telecasts. But the beauty of the hockey treaty is that the people in Winnipeg, Edmonton and Quebec City realized that sports is the business. They also realized that the beer business is vulnerable to protests. On the Sunday night after the March 8 vote, only about 100 bottles of Molson's beer were sold in the Winnipeg arena at a Jets game.

Usually about 2,500 bottles are sold.

"In the emotional reaction to the NHL vote," says Hollis Brace, the Molson vice president of marketing, "the Montreal Canadiens' vote became a Molson's vote."

Huge banners at the Winnipeg Arena blared, "Molson's Don't Want Us. We Don't Want Molson's." In the Quebec Coliseum, more than 100 similar signs appeared. At a bar in Edmonton, a Molson's representative sent over some bottles of beer to a group of young men with his compliments. But the young men got up and poured the beer over the Molson man's table, with their compliments.

"It's not possible to tell yet how much we lost in sales," Brace says. "But it's not huge."

Perhaps not, but it was enough to change the Montreal club's vote. But even before the March 8 vote, Peter Warren, a talk-show broadcaster for radio station CJOB in Winnipeg, had suggested "which beer not to drink if Montreal votes against us." And when Vancouver also voted against the WHA teams, Warren was in the middle. His station belongs to the Western Broadcasting chain, whose chairman is Frank Griffiths, the president of the Canucks.

"I was in the position," Warren says now, "of having to criticize my boss on the air."

Meanwhile, the Winnipeg Tribune printed a front-page coupon headlined, "I Protest." The coupon argued that the March 8 turnaround by the NHL had been "repulsive, selfish, narrow-sighted and detrimental to the best interests of national unity." That the "federal government [should] take the necessary steps to end this restrictive practice," and that "the Canadian Radio and Television Committee [should] end forthwith the monopoly of national TV coverage now enjoyed by NHL teams."

"More than 12,000 people have signed those coupons and mailed them in to us," says Vic Grant, a Tribune columnist. "And they're still coming in."

Where It Hurts

Terry Young, the Edmonton Journal's sports columnist, reminded his readers that Molson's, not the Montreal Club, was vulnerable to protest.

"Back in 1967 when Vancouver was trying to get into the NHL, a similar situation developed," Young recalls. "Montreal and Toronto voted against the WHA teams, so the people in British Columbia stopped drinking Molson's and the Montreal club came around."

At the time Molson's dropped from first to third in sales in British Columbia, and it has remained third.

"I'm not sure that that many people actually stopped drinking Molson's in Edmonton this time," Young says. "But the people made a lot of noise. They had Molson's worried. And that's what counted."

The situation in Quebec City was somewhat different. The Nordiques are owned by Carling O'Keefe, a rival brewery.

"The owners," says Claude Bedard, sports columnist of Le Journal de Quebec, "were worried that some day it might be their turn if the drinkers of their beer decided to protest something. So they did not encourage the protests."

Molson's repurchased the Montreal Canadiens last summer after having sold the club a decade ago — just in time to take the heat that established the treaty that deserves to be toasted in beer instead of champagne.

Norway Wins Curling

BERN, April 1 (AP) — Norway captured the world curling championship here last

## High on Hockey, an American Teaches the Sport to Barcelona

By Samuel Abt

BARCELONA (IHT) — George Semler Jr. has been building a hockey program in Spain since it discovered ice seven years ago and so he has learned to live with small pleasures, like the second period in which Spain ran up the score, 1-0, against Yugoslavia in the Group C world championships here.

"The team came out really playing," he said, savoring the memory, "and they outskated Yugoslavia, totally dominated them." What made the period even more memorable, Semler said with no trace of anticlimax, was that Yugoslavia had already taken a 10-0 lead in the first period and eventually won the game 16-1.

As Semler discussed the game, he managed to keep the focus on the second period. Such triumphs in international hockey can be rare. For Semler, a 35-year-old American who learned the sport in Connecticut and played forward at the Kent School and at Yale.

Leaving It to Chance

A former Marine Corps lieutenant in Vietnam, Semler came to Europe to travel after his discharge in 1970. He arrived in Madrid a year later ("It was a question of living in Austria or Spain and the car broke down in Madrid") and planned to write while doing graduate studies toward a doctorate in comparative literature. He received a bachelor's degree in French from Yale in 1966 and a master's in Spanish from Middlebury's Madrid program in 1974.

"I'm only four credit hours away from the doctorate," he explained, "and I could probably do those in a summer. But I would still have to do an immense amount of work on my thesis, a study of Borges and Cervantes. The trouble is that I spent my thesis time doing work on my hockey thesis."

Semler said he was simply looking for recreation when he first heard about plans to establish hockey in Spain in 1972, when the country's first ice rinks were built. There are nine now, two in Barcelona, two in Bilbao, two in Madrid, one in San Sebastian, one in Jaca and one in Victoria. Rinks have also been opened, and closed, in Seville and Las Palmas, in the Canary Islands.

Cast in Another Role

"All I was doing was looking for a chance to get some exercise, keep in shape," Semler said about the first days, "and I found myself one of the people that other people wanted to build the Spanish hockey program."

He has since coached one season in Madrid, two seasons in San Sebastian in the Basque country and the last four seasons in Barcelona, where he is head coach for the teams affiliated with Football Club Barcelona at its huge sports complex.

"The people who run the national pro-



George Semler Jr.

gram wanted me to leave San Sebastian and come to Barcelona," he said. "They wanted to build up a Madrid-Barcelona rivalry because a Madrid-anyplace rivalry is so important in sports in Spain. Spaniards want to root against Madrid because they want to root against centralization."

Semler has been successful in Barcelona; his senior team won the King's Cup in the country's most important tournament two of the last three years and nearly won the Division One championship all three years, although it is not doing so well this season. But he has not succeeded in building a rivalry with Madrid because the capital's two hockey teams are in Division Two, not yet ready for higher competition.

In his duties here, Semler is in charge of 150 hockey players, ranging in programs from midgeets, ages 8 to 11, through bantams, juniors and seniors. He is also assistant coach of Spain's junior international team and assistant coach of the senior international team, which was host and participant in the Group C championships, which ended here March 25.

Group C is the lowest of the three

world groupings, much further than two leagues removed from Group A, whose champion, the Soviet Union, was good enough to defeat the National Hockey League in the Challenge Cup this year.

In the tournament at the 1,500-seat Ice Palace here, Yugoslavia and Italy were obviously the class teams, finishing first and second. France and Bulgaria were at least respectable while Spain, South Korea, Australia and Britain battled to see which two teams would remain in Group C and which two would drop out to make room for new competitors.

Semler was more toward the end of the tournament. At that point, Spain had one victory (7-1 over South Korea) and four losses (5-4 to Bulgaria, 8-2 to France, 10-1 to Italy and 16-1 to Yugoslavia) and was in real danger of dropping out of Group C.

Definitive Drop-out

Since Group C is the lowest of the rankings, a team that drops out has nowhere to drop into and is thus banished from international hockey championships for at least the next two years. Semler said he was worrying that if Spain dropped out, it might be gone forever.

"A skating rink in Spain is still mostly a discolored on ice," he said with a smile. "It's a place where 14- and 16-year-olds go to attract other 14- and 16-year-olds by skating in a circle."

"Hockey in this country is what he called a caprice," he continued. "For six years it's been officially encouraged and funded, but it's really hard to say it's justified itself. The government gives 10 million pesetas (about \$150,000) to each of five teams in the First Division and each of five teams in the Second Division."

"Most of this money goes to buy ice time in the rinks, which usually charge 10,000 pesetas an hour (about \$150). But we have perhaps 500 hockey players in the country and frankly that's not an impressive number to justify the spending."

"Our junior and senior national teams have been treated so well all these years. The Canary Islands are a place the average Spaniard dreams about going on his honeymoon, like Hawaii in the States, and our kids were flown there for two weeks for the world championships last year."

"Denmark — another unheard-of place for the average Spaniard — and our teams fly there for games."

Far Down Last Year

"It's not a matter of winning this tournament," he stressed. "Spain was the host last year also, in the Canaries, and we finished seventh, but we weren't in danger of dropping out of Group C as we are here."

"I'm not even sure whether it would be good or bad for Spanish hockey if we were to drop out. The problem we have with our program is deciding where we want to go and how we want to do it."

"Should we import Canadian juniors to fill out our teams?" He asked. "Some people think so, although I don't. Italy has four Canadians (with dual citizenship) and look how well it's doing. But the kind of Canadians we could get for the money we have wouldn't be much of an improvement on our own players and wouldn't teach them much."

"These kids we have playing for Spain, they sort of fell out of the sky. One day they were playing pinball, the next they were playing hockey. They're the first generation in Spain to play the game and no country does well with its first generation."



## Letter From Moscow

## Soviet Stamp-ede Stamped in Russia

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW — "We say that the young man who gives up stamp collecting when he gets interested in girls will get interested in stamps again when he gets too old for girls," Ilya Morosov said with a smile.

Although certainly young enough to retain his interest in the opposite sex, Morosov is one of the more avid stamp collectors here in what may be the philatelic capital of the world.

"I have my family budget and my philatelic budget," Morosov added. "It's hard to say which is bigger."

Nobody knows for sure how many stamp collectors there are in the Soviet Union, but membership in the All-Union Society of Philatelists was 295,000 at the beginning of this year, up almost 30 percent just since early 1977. That makes the society seven times as large as the American Philatelic Society, the largest such organization in the United States.

Based on monthly sales of new stamp issues, the society estimates that there are at least a million serious collectors here.

In addition to the philately groups found at factories and community clubs, you can find the collectors almost any day of the week milling around one of the *filatelia* stores located in most major Soviet cities.

There are four such state-operated specialty stores in Moscow, and judging from a visit to one of them, located on the "embankment" near the Moscow River, there's probably more business conducted unofficially outside the stores than there is inside.

The tools of the trade near the *filatelia* are a pocket-sized album, a pair of tweezers, a practiced eye and a talent for negotiation. The street traders approached a foreigner with anticipation, but frowned at the bagful of U.S. stamps he had ripped off his mail. "Do you have uncancelled ones?" they asked, stalling away while the foreigner could produce none.

Officials of the All-Union Society of Philatelists dismiss the street

traders as "free-lancers." Among other things, membership in the society gives collectors the chance to receive automatically any new stamp issued by the government.

One noted collector is world chess champion Anatoli Karpov, a member of the society's board of directors.

The Soviet government, meanwhile, supplies collectors with what one European expert has termed an "astounding" flow of new issues every year. Nearly 4,800 different stamps have been issued here since the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution brought the Communists to power.

The first, in 1918, commemorated the anniversary of the revolution and depicted "a hand cleaving the chains of oppression with a sword."

In recent years, the pace of new stamp issues has increased to about 130 annually. That is more than three times the rate at which the U.S. Post Office issues new stamps.

The subjects of Soviet stamps are endless — from workers and farmers to artists and politicians; from hydroelectric and atomic power stations to space flights and huge construction projects. There are series on flora of the Soviet Union, foreign paintings and icebreakers.

Artist Nikolai Litvinov is currently working on a special series of Olympic stamps to mark the 1980 games scheduled for Moscow.

There will be 43 separate stamps, most of them depicting individual Olympic sports. Another set, called "Tourism Under the Sign of the Olympic Rings," is to be issued illustrating 30 Soviet tourist attractions.

Tchaikovsky and "Swan Lake" have been commemorated on more Soviet stamps than any other composer and ballet. The most honored politician is undoubtedly Lenin. His portrait first graced a stamp issued the day after his death, and the practice of concentrating on this philatelic theme is known here as "Leniniana."

Officially, at least, the value of their collections is inconsequential to philatelists here. The government frowns on those who see philately as a form of investment.

© Los Angeles Times

By Geraldine Plunnecker

**DITCHLING, England** (IHT) — In Wild Goose Cottage, tucked beneath the English South Downs, Rowland Emmett invents machines — benign, friendly machines. Engineering caprices, they mock the Industrial Revolution, technology, regimentation, pollution.

By the early 1950s Emmett had earned popularity as a cartoonist. His weekly roccoco drawings for Punch of tall-funneled, gravity-defying vehicles and the Far Tottering and Oyster Creek Railway first charmed the austerities and self-upper-lip courage of wartime Britain, and then emerging affluence.

Suddenly he quit to turn the cartoons into moving, three-dimensional models. His first, a copy of Far Tottering, carried 2 million passengers at Battersea Fair Grounds before it rolled along to the Ontario Science Museum outside Toronto. It now roosts there with seven other Emmett machines.

Emmett has been called the "majordomo of dottiness." His machines revolve, flash and sway, quivering, tinkling rhythmically with incredibly complex synchronized movements — going nowhere, doing nothing. Oddments festoon them, a whirling eggbeater, a roscel dorknob, a chicken incubator hood.

Is Emmett potty, or making existential sense? "It's very serious to me. And also they don't make me laugh," he reflected. He quickly veers aside: "Their purpose? To make people smile... that's all."

Since benign machines are corporate public relations dream stuff, major high-technology including Bore-Walker, Shell Oil, Hawker-Siddeley, along with government and civic boards have been patron to Emmett's kinetic "Things." Most of them took a year to execute, and reverted back to Emmett after a five-year lease, in debt financial arrangements exacted by Emmett's wife of 39 years, Mary. They then are leased and promoted again.

## New Books

White-haired at 70, fit from hours of cycling and a daily swim, Emmett leads through cover sketches for a new book on his dozen and a half machines. There's also a planned Penguin paperback reprint of Punch car-

toons published several years ago as "Early Morning Milk Train" and "Alarms and Excursions." Here are the "Wild Goose" engine of Far Tottering and dour Englishmen like Noel Harbinger, Christmas card specialist.

Wistfully, Emmett talks of painting "seriously" if he could only stop seeing everything as a machine part. "It might be a silly chimney pot on somebody's house," he said. He did try. A few months ago he had even swept out the 200-year-old forge where he and 14 part-time craftsmen welded his filigreed whimsies. "I got rid of everything collected over all those years."

Then came a commission for the ultimate machine from a prestigious U.S. science museum; and there was Honeywell wanting a second computer. "So having said I'll never do another, what can I do?" he smiled.

The son of a journalist-inventor, Emmett sketched machinery as a boy, was granted a patent at 14 for an improvement on the gramophone hand crank, studied art, joined a commercial studio. He soon was knocking out ad campaigns in half a day. "It taught me to think quickly, discard irrelevant ideas." When Punch accepted what Emmett considered hackneyed work from an associate, he dashed off his first cartoon, and within weeks was contributing regularly to Punch. "I found I had a ready-made store of ideas, a ready-made style all there. I'd never used it before, knew nothing of it," his voice still lifts in surprise.

## War Work

He was drafted into a World War II factory, one of a group of ingenious, creative sorts to be trained as draftsman. "I didn't need the training... I automatically knew. They said I added a foot in length to the Stirling bomber."

Then James Gardner, designer for the 1951 Festival of Britain, suggested Emmett turn Far Tottering into a working reality. The

## Rowland Emmett and His Things

## The Wild Goose Chase At Ditchling by the Sea

humorist relished the joke, until Gardner's secretary rang late one day to say festival drawings were due the next morning. He sweated through the night to turn out rough plans.

Emmett consistently tours the United States, where he is even more popular than in England, with such fantasies as the Lunar Cycle, Featherstone Kite, Hogmuddle Rotatory Niggle and Fidgeter, for farming; even wall-paper. There's another U.S. department store Thing showing next fall, and the cover to design for a pricey U.S. Christmas catalog. His friend Saul Steinberg had done one.

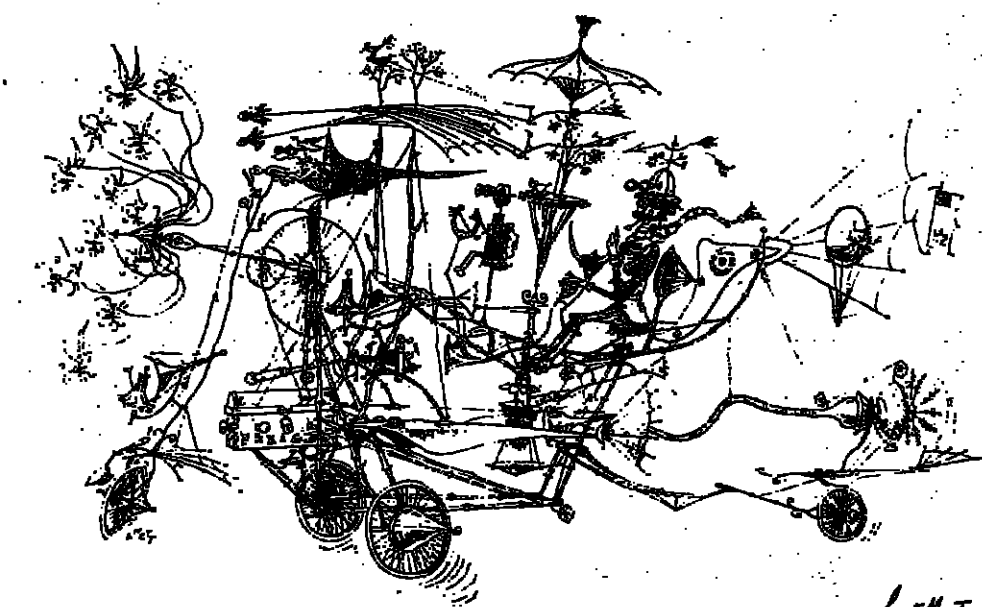
Thus a pale gray Jaguar sits by the rose gardens and the Emmets swim year-round in Sussex. "I have a picture of Mary swimming in a snowstorm," Emmett said of his slight, dark-haired wife. "Heroic? No, heated to 75-plus degrees," warmed, he once observed, "by pound notes."

Emmett's machines whirl on

mostly in the U.S. museums. There is Honeywell's Forget-Me-Not Computer with lacy elephants (they never forget); woodpecker punch-card operators; peripheral unit FRED (Frightfully Rapid Evaluator and Dispenser); the Humbug Sweet Machine, one of eight Things Emmett created for the classic film "Chitty Chitty Bang Bang," and Borg-Warner's 1972 Vintage Car of the Future.

The last time the late Rube Goldberg saw an Emmett machine he arrived ill in Manhattan, leaning heavily on two companions. Within minutes he was on hands and knees under the Thing. "Rowland," he exclaimed, "I've just got to figure out how it works."

Rowland Emmett at right with Humbug Sweet Machine he made for "Chitty Chitty Bang Bang."



THE FEATHERSTONE-KITE OPENWORK BASKET-WEAVE MR. 2. GENTLEMAN'S FLYING MACHINE

## PEOPLE:

## Royal Family Gets a Raise

When it comes to inflation, even royalty is immune. The British government has announced in the annual state allowance Queen Elizabeth and other members of the royal family to meet rising costs. Denis Healey, the chancellor of the exchequer, told parliament that the queen's total income from the state will increase to £1,950,000 last year to £2,134,000 this year. The allowance for Queen Mother will rise by £25,000 to £200,000; for Prince Philip, £5,000 to £98,000.

"Hallelujah," an Israeli song celebrating "a new blue day, what was and all that is to be," turned out honors in the 1979 vision song contest in Jerusalem. The song, performed by Gali and the Milk and Honey, came from behind on the 19th lot to win against entries from other nations. Israel hosted the contest because of Israeli singer Yishar Cohen's triumph in the competition last year in Paris.

Behind those loud orange green rooftops and signs that U.S. highways, there really is Howard Johnson. And so, Broadway producers Lee G. and Shelly Gross decided to put a comedy called "Murder at Johnson's." They took precaution of checking it with Johnson. "I read the script and, 'said the motel mogul, 'the son of the founder of the business. Johnson has not only his blessing to the project, he is joining in its promotion. The talk of setting up a 28-floor cream stand in the lobby of Golden Theater, and tables Howard Johnson's restaurants, have cards recommending the place."

Movie tough-guy James Caan has been hospitalized with a flamed sciatic nerve. Good Samaritan Hospital in Los Angeles said that his condition was good. Caan, 44, who retired from making several years ago, in Danvers County, N.Y., and maintains homes in Los Angeles and in Martha's Vineyard, Mass. — SAMUEL JUST

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